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PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1975

AUSTRIA	12.0	LEBANON	12.0
BELGIUM	20.0	LUXEMBOURG	20.0
DENMARK	25.0	NORWAY	25.0
FINLAND	25.0	NETHERLANDS	25.0
FRANCE	25.0	PORTUGAL	25.0
GERMANY	25.0	SPAIN	25.0
GREECE	25.0	SWEDEN	25.0
INDIA	25.0	SWITZERLAND	25.0
ITALY	25.0	UNITED STATES	25.0
JAPAN	25.0	WEST GERMANY	25.0

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Sunny and scattered showers. Temp. 54-64 (40-60).
LONDON: Dry and cold. Temp. 44-54 (40-60).
NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 44-54 (40-60).
CHICAGO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 44-54 (40-60).
MOSCOW: Partly cloudy. Temp. 44-54 (40-60).
TOKYO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 44-54 (40-60).
HONG KONG: Partly cloudy. Temp. 44-54 (40-60).
AUSTRALIA: Partly cloudy. Temp. 44-54 (40-60).
SOUTH AFRICA: Partly cloudy. Temp. 44-54 (40-60).
NEW ZEALAND: Partly cloudy. Temp. 44-54 (40-60).

28,866

Fatah Bomb Is Fatal to 6 In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Nov. 13 (UPI)—A bomb apparently set by Arab guerrillas exploded in the city's busy Zion Square during the evening hours today, killing at least six persons and wounding 48.

Police sources said they suspected guerrillas had planted the bombs in the heart of the city and said 200 Arabs in the area were rounded up for questioning.

In Damascus, el-Fatah, the largest and most powerful Palestinian guerrilla group, said it was responsible for the blast. A spokesman said the bomb was planted by the "Unit of Martyr Nader Muna," whom he merely identified as a member of el-Fatah. He said the blast wrecked several shops in the area.

Gangs Renew Kidnappings, Beirut Battles Slain at Airport; Force Failure Feared

BEIRUT, Nov. 13 (AP)—Bands of gunmen reasserted control over Beirut streets today in a series of kidnappings that touched off several clashes between Christian and Moslem militias.

Army commandos killed two men in a battle at Beirut International Airport. The gunners caused panic among hundreds of passengers waiting flights.

The renewed violence caused fires and shops to empty. Beirut residents fled homes, fearing that the 12-day-old case-fire in Lebanon's civil strife was heading for collapse. By late afternoon, the city appeared deserted.

Premier Rashid Karami called an emergency meeting of his cabinet today, which would discuss the heads of Moslem and Christian private armies, national security chiefs and Palestinian guerrilla leaders.

The spokesman said the "heroic and courageous operation" was a "salute from our revolutionaries operating in the occupied lands to the major political triumphs realized by the Palestinian Liberation Organization at the United Nations."

The Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine issued a separate statement declaring that it was not Fatah responsible for the blast. The front is a Marxist guerrilla group, led by Nayef Hawatmeh.

The police had been on the alert for possible Arab guerrilla attacks today, which Arabs have called "Arafat day" to mark the first anniversary of the appearance of guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat at the United Nations.

The bomb exploded outside the Mishagh Babourea snack bar at the corner of Jaffa Road and Lema Street, the force of the blast tearing one person in half.

Near Snack Bar

The bomb placed at the corner of the snack bar shattered the plate glass window of the Nava Café two doors away.

Police sources said the bomb weighed at least 22 pounds. The sources said the bomb had been placed on a tray used to carry bottles of soft drinks and that it had been left in a gridded restaurant near door to the snack bar.

At least two foreigners were among the wounded. One identified himself as Mrs. Lola Nunnberg, 53, of Brooklyn, Gerhardt Van Drenth, 47, of Rotterdam, also was wounded and released from the hospital.

Police reinforcements moved into the area immediately, directing traffic away from the area of the blast. A police spokesman identified the bomb only as an explosive charge.

Another bomb was found in the Mahane market near the square and was dismantled by experts about an hour before the explosion. The police said another small bomb exploded in a city bus last night, causing damage to the vehicle but no casualties.

The explosion came as the political shock waves of the UN resolution condemning Zionism were still being felt here and many Israelis believed that the two events were linked.

Students in the occupied West Bank area, which surrounds the Israeli capital on three sides, have been demonstrating for six days to show solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization and support for the Zionism resolution.

It marked the first incident in the square since July 4, when a bomb exploded in a refrigerator 20 yards from today's blast, killing 14 and wounding 77 in the worst explosion of its kind since before Israel was founded in 1948.

Egypt Is Warned By Israel Over Suez Blacklist

TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Israel said today that Egypt would violate the interim peace agreement if honoring an Arab League proposal had the effect of preventing ships with Israeli cargo from transiting the Suez Canal.

"Should any services denied prevent passage of ships through the canal, this will be a violation of the agreement," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said, spelling out the Israeli position at a briefing.

The Arab League's boycott commissioner, Mohammed Ahmed Mahjoub, said yesterday in Damascus that his office would blacklist any ship carrying cargo to or from Israel through the Egyptian-controlled waterway. This would mean that a vessel could not anchor or be serviced in any Arab port.

Already placed on the blacklist, he said, was the Greek ship Olympia that sailed through the canal Nov. 3 with 8,500 tons of Romanian cement and docked at Israel's Red Sea port of Eilat. It was the first Israeli-bound ship to transit the canal since 1959.



Portuguese deputies sleeping as National Assembly building was under siege yesterday.

But New Bleeding Is Stemmed Franco Is Reported to Be 'Sinking'

MADRID, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Persistent internal bleeding and total kidney failure further weakened Generalissimo Francisco Franco today, and a doctor said he was "sinking." A 30-man medical team fought with medicine and machines to save him.

The latest in a series of crises started this morning on the 27th day of the 82-year-old Spanish leader's struggle to live. His doctors said that medication had all but abated the new bleeding but listed Gen. Franco in "very grave" condition.

By evening, a medical bulletin said there were no new signs of gastric hemorrhaging but it did not make it clear whether the previous bleeding had been stemmed. The latest emergency began as Gen. Franco was resting following a similar bleeding crisis yesterday.

A nonofficial consultant at La Paz Hospital said Gen. Franco was in critical condition and "he is sinking—the bleeding is not as serious as previous bouts, but he is no longer strong enough to come out of it."

The general's kidney failure forced the full-time use of the mechanical substitute.

A communiqué tonight said that Gen. Franco was under sedation, his breathing assisted by a respirator. He was said to have reacted away to 80 pounds from 110 when a series of heart attacks and complications began.

"The prognosis is still very grave," the bulletin said.

Shock for Heart

A defibrillator shocked his heart back to normal when it wavered, a pump-like device kept his blood pressure up and a respirator helped his labored breathing.

With government officials gathered once again at the hospital, Gen. Franco's medical team held off on a third stomach operation because his system might not survive it.

Premier Carlos Arias Navarro broke off talks with Moroccan and Mauritanian officials on the Spanish Sahara dispute to visit the hospital for a briefing.

The archbishop of Zaragoza, the Most Rev. Pedro Cantero Cuadrado, was summoned to the capital. He is a member of the 30-man council that will run Spain between the time of

Gen. Franco's death and the inauguration of Prince Juan Carlos as king.

Hundreds of reporters maintained a death watch below the general's first-floor complex in Spain's most modern hospital. Spaniards, too, waited outside the hospital.

Student Also Treated

MADRID, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Doctors attending Gen. Franco are also treating a student taken to the same hospital here after interrogation by security police, defense lawyers said today.

They said Juan Alberto Sevilla Quintana, 25, was also being treated with an artificial kidney machine in La Paz Hospital, where he was taken from police security headquarters.

He was arrested Oct. 30 in a police raid at Madrid University and held for eight days. The lawyers said his wife, Gloria Maria, had begun civil proceedings against the police and added that Mr. Sevilla had a collapsed kidney, a broken ankle, a split tongue and bruises and burns all over his body.

Gen. Franco's death and the inauguration of Prince Juan Carlos as king.

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Mrs. Peron, Aides Meet in Hospital

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Argentine President Isabel Peron today summoned ministers to her hospital suite for the first full Cabinet meeting since she became ill 11 days ago. The eight ministers had been asking to see her for a week.

At the hospital, Interior Minister Angel Roldo denied reports that the Cabinet had agreed that the President should resign or take a prolonged leave of absence.

Earlier, the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Nicolas Sanchez Tormo, said the President would leave the hospital today.

Retains Cardinals as Sole Electors

Pope Tightens Conclave Security

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 13 (AP)—In an effort to keep papal elections secret, Pope Paul VI today ordered that strict precautions be taken to prevent electronic bugging and filming of the conclave.

The Pope, outlining new rules on the election of his successor, instructed cardinals in charge of the conclave, which elects popes, to maintain careful vigilance to insure that the enclosure thereof is not violated in any way.

In particular, the 78-year-old pontiff demanded that "no one shall always be present with technical means by the use, if necessary, of appropriate modern equipment will test for the presence of technical instruments of whatever kind for the recording, reproduction or transmission of voices and images."

Book Irked Pope

The Pope was described as outraged two years ago when two Italian journalists published a book titled "Sec in the Conclave," based on their confessions, tape-recorded without the knowledge of the priests involved. The journalists said they gave detailed accounts of their sex lives and that the priests attempted

to draw them out on the subject.

Pope Paul excommunicated the two journalists, a man and a woman.

The papal directives, in an apostolic constitution, or binding legislative act, did not give the reasons behind such precautions. But Vatican sources said Pope Paul apparently feared that someone, possibly journalists, might attempt to penetrate the secrecy of conclave deliberations.

Change Rejected

In the document, the Pope rejected any change in the 800-year-old custom of who elects popes. He refused to admit bishops to the conclave, upholding the exclusivity of cardinals in choosing the leader of the Roman Catholic Church.

He has been particularly concerned about news leaks—the latest example being today's papal document, published in the Italian press a day before the Vatican's announcement.

The Pope has already ordered most Vatican deliberations to be kept top secret, threatening those who disclose them with unspecified but "appropriate punishment."

Even those who are not sworn to secrecy but fall upon a secret are forbidden to reveal it.

The Pope also decreed that "no one is permitted to take photographs of the supreme pontiff, whether in his sickbed or after death, or in his apartment, or to record his words on tape."

Voting Restricted

Voting in the conclave, still restricted to at most 120 cardinals all under the age of 80, is done in the 16th-century Sistine Chapel. It is normally open to the public but tightly sealed before a conclave of the College of Cardinals.

The cardinals are sequestered inside. In a further move to tighten security, Pope Paul forbade cardinals to bring assistants, except for those aiding gravely sick cardinals.

The cardinals are also sworn not to disclose their discussions. Their notes and votes are burned.

The new papal decree lacked any firm directive on how the election of a pope would be announced. In the past, smoke signaled whether the college had chosen a pope—white indicating the election and black a deadlock. Vatican sources said it

President Sees 'Explosive' Situation 20,000 Hold Azevedo Under Siege in Lisbon

LISBON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Thousands of workers invaded parliament and the garden of Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo's residence today seeking higher wages and the return of a pro-Communist premier.

Premier Azevedo, a center-leftist, was unharmed and the demonstrators were quickly moved out of the buildings.

A crowd of 20,000 workers besieged the Premier's residence for the second day. More Communist-led workers were being brought in by truck from the suburbs and the countryside.

President Francisco de Costa Gomes, flanked by top military leaders, declared in a televised speech tonight that the armed forces had to defend democratic order. He called the situation "explosive."

There was no sign of military activity but the head of a commando regiment, Col. Jaime Neves, declared that his unit would back the government if asked.

Industrial Relations

The Copcon internal security forces earlier today said that they did not intend to break up the siege because they considered it an industrial relations problem, which did not concern them.

The demonstrators demanded wage increases of up to 44 percent. Leftist cadres led them in chants of "Vasco, Vasco, Vasco" and demands for the return of former Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves.

Sources inside Premier Azevedo's residence said that he would not negotiate under pressure from the mob and would not resign the office he has held for eight weeks.

After the 10 p.m. deadline expired for their demands to be met, the workers met and sent a delegation to the Revolutionary Council, meeting at Belem presidential palace half a mile from the parliament.

They demanded that Labor Minister Tomas Rosa and his staff be fired as a condition for acceptance of a compromise agreement worked out between the government and union leaders. The accord provides that wage increases be delayed for study until the end of the month, even though the workers have pressed for a new contract immediately.

Military Divided

The military is divided along lines of ideology and personal rivalries and is in a state of near paralysis. In his address tonight, President Costa Gomes recognized this fact and asked soldiers and sailors to "rethink their positions."

Outside the parliament the demonstrators shifted as best they could for food and shelter. The Communists set up soup kitchens and bread lines for their followers. Others relied on the bounty of Lisbon residents who were asked to provide food and blankets.

There was a constant din of shouting and arguing and the debris from 10,000 meals littered the surroundings of the parliament house.

Workers in overalls and hard hats invaded the garden surrounding the residence, where Adm. Azevedo has been under siege for 24 hours but they did

not break into the residence itself.

National Guardsmen on duty to provide security for the official residence did not use their weapons to prevent the assault.

One of Premier Azevedo's aides in the residence reported that the Premier was calm.

The situation led a member of the government to say earlier today that the demonstration represented a coup attempt by the extreme left.

The demonstrators stayed only briefly inside the parliament building and guardsmen and marines began to clear them from the garden of the residence. There was no violent confrontation.

A helicopter landed in the Premier's garden shortly before 5 p.m. to evacuate the president of the Constituent Assembly,

Henrique de Barros, and two other assembly members who had asked for an escort out of the parliament building.

About 1,000 demonstrators stormed the Premier's garden and kept the helicopter from taking the assembly deputies aboard.

The demonstrators allowed the helicopter to leave food parcels when they were told that the food was for military police and not for the Premier and his staff.

Earlier, workers had allowed almost all of the more than 200 assembly deputies to leave the parliament house after keeping them there overnight.

The parliament building, Sao Bento Palace, adjoins the Premier's residence on a back garden.

Meanwhile, the Socialist party, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



GETTING READY—Angolan soldier of MPLA faction adjusting machine-gun ammunition belt around his neck in Luanda before going into action on the front lines.

More Cubans Said to Arrive 3 Armies Reported Preparing For Major Battle for Luanda

LUANDA, Angola, Nov. 13 (AP)—Rival factions in Angola's civil war were reported today to be reinforcing their units in preparation for an all-out battle for the capital city.

Unconfirmed reports said that several hundred more Cuban soldiers had arrived here to reinforce the Soviet-backed Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which controls Luanda.

Troops of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)—whose combined forces are backed by China, Zaire and Western countries—were believed to have halted near Novo Redondo, 175 miles south of the capital, after a rapid two-week advance northward along the coast.

The fighting ability of the Cuban soldiers is unknown. The FNLA-UNITA column is led by experienced white mercenaries, including former Portuguese officers, equipped with armored cars and helicopters.

May Take Offensive

It was expected here that if the MPLA gets its reinforcements quickly, it will take the offensive and try to blunt the column's advance and break through the forces threatening the capital from the north.

Luanda's water supply was cut off again today after a brief restoration yesterday. It was believed that the pipeline bombarded by FNLA troops at Quifangondo, 12 miles away, still had not been repaired and that yesterday water came from the city's reservoir.

At least 20 whites at Porto Amboim were evacuated today aboard

the West German ship Nordaard.

Word from the small port town indicated that the column of troops advancing from the south is a short distance away, confirming reports that it had reached Novo Redondo.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union's allies continued to extend recognition to the MPLA government, while other countries held aloof until the civil war is resolved.

North Vietnam, East Germany and Yugoslavia recognized the Luanda regime headed by President Agostinho Neto. Brazil's action constituted a rebuff to its other major supplier in the Vietnam war, China. Syria also recognized the Neto regime.

Following the Portuguese withdrawal Monday night, the FNLA and UNITA issued a separate proclamation of independence and announced that they had established a joint government in Novo Lissao, 320 miles southeast of Luanda.

East Germans Free American Held Two Years

BERLIN, Nov. 13 (AP)—An American imprisoned in East Germany for more than two years has been freed, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in East Berlin disclosed today.

The spokesman said Alfred Andreas Steiner, 34, was released yesterday.

He is the last known American to have been held in an East German prison, the spokesman said. He had no further details, he said, since Mr. Steiner had been brought directly from a prison outside East Berlin to West Berlin, where he went to see the U.S. consul.

The embassy said on Oct. 29 that Mr. Steiner, whose last known address was in San Diego, had been arrested in August, 1973, charged, tried and sentenced for allegedly trying to help someone escape to the West.

He was given a three-year prison term. The embassy said Mr. Steiner apparently was involved in only one escape attempt and was arrested as he sought to return to West Berlin at a wall-crossing point opposite Checkpoint Charlie.



Father Becker, a Capuchin friar, reads papal document.

would be up to the conclave to decide whether to continue that custom.

Siding with the conservatives, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Time to Break Tradition

Franco's Death Will Mean
A Fresh Start for Church

By Flora Lewis

MADRID, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Many churches have been offering prayers for Generalissimo Francisco Franco and for Spain, ritual prayers that have not made a noticeable difference in the habits of the faithful. Most, if not all, will hold special services when the ailing leader dies and the Roman Catholic Church will have the primary role at his funeral.

There are priests and nuns who belong to the Communist party and the church hierarchy does not object for it has been actively seeking to put distance between itself and the Franco regime, which it helped found and impose in the late 1930s.

The Bill to Pay

An important and sharp-tongued church authority, whose name cannot be used, said the other day that the church would officiate at public ceremonies for Gen. Franco because "that is the bill we have to pay for the past."

"After 400 years, you cannot

make a sudden break. The bill goes all the way back to the 17th century, but also we made many mistakes during the republic and the first 10 years of the regime."

Vicente Cardinal Enriquez Tarazona, chairman of the Council of Bishops, has openly called for separation of church and state—against a tradition that goes back to the Catholic monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabella, who expelled the Moors and the Jews, and that was a pillar of Gen. Franco's power. Church officials say that the cardinal has the almost unanimous backing of the hierarchy.

In Spain, such matters are highly political, but the hierarchy sees them more from a sociological viewpoint—how to prevent what it has come to consider as the danger of growing separation of church and flock.

In 1969-70, the archdiocese ordered a sociological study consisting of 300 questions drawn up by professionals and sent to all priests. It asked about people's relations with government and with politics, their everyday concerns, their aspirations. The answers provided the basis for the new policy.

"We are bothered by our privileges," a church spokesman said. "We don't want subsidies, special taxes for the church and so on. We want to be apart from the state. Of course, that doesn't mean we renounce the rights that all should have. Freedom of expression for bishops and the right to hold meetings, for example, are not privileges. Those are rights."

By Agreement

"And to say we want to be separate doesn't mean we don't want to cooperate with the state, but to independence, with autonomy on both sides. The concordat is needed. After 400 years, there are areas where church law will have to be retained until the government can legislate on marriages, for example. It has to be done by agreement on both sides."

According to the Spanish church's leaders, and on the basis of other available evidence, the hierarchy is convinced that the regime the dictator founded is coming to an end with him and it is eager to find its place in the future.

"The church wants to see the Communist party come into the open along with other political groups because, church leaders believe, 'We have to demystify the Communists.'"

"Franco made the Communists and the Masons into devils, into the enemies of Spain," the church spokesman said. "We needn't be so afraid to deal with them. Franco gave them the advantage of clandestinity, calling everybody who is against the regime a Communist. So we are all Communists." He laughed heartily and glanced at his clerical habit.

"But later, we will be against the Communists," he continued. "The priests and the nuns who have joined them will move away when there no longer appears to be only a choice between Franco and Communism."



LISBON DEMONSTRATORS—Group of construction workers building fires to grill sardines yesterday morning after a night-long siege of the Constituent Assembly building.

20,000 Besiege Azevedo in Lisbon

(Continued from Page 1)

Portugal's biggest electoral force, called for a nationwide mobilization of its followers. It also set up pickets at banks and factories and declared: "We will defend democracy with all the means at our disposal."

The centrist Popular Democratic party, the second largest in the nation, followed with a call to its followers for a national mobilization.

Cadres from both parties quickly

left their jobs today and assembled at party offices and other preassigned meeting places.

"Last Minute of Peace" "We are perhaps living through the last minutes of peace in Portugal," Foreign Trade Minister Jorge Campinos said.

It was Mr. Campinos, a leading Socialist, who said that the siege of the parliament building and Premier Azevedo's official residence was "an attempted seditious seizure of power by the ex-

treme left. We also hold the Communist party responsible."

The demonstrators had agreed to let most of the assembly building be left alone after a military police major appealed to them through a megaphone.

The crowd of workers parted, leaving a passage, and the men and women chosen in April, in Portugal's first free elections in 50 years, walked through lines of angry men shouting, "Fascists, Fascists."

Morocco, Mauritania Would Divide It

3-Nation Deal Seen Near on Spanish Sahara

MADRID, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Spain, Morocco and Mauritania today approached a solution whereby Morocco and Mauritania may divide the disputed Spanish Sahara and share in its prized phosphates, a government source said.

The source said tripartite talks in Madrid had shaped the framework for Spanish withdrawal from the African territory and a take-over by Morocco and Mauritania, with Spain retaining a share in the mines, which produce \$280 million worth of phosphates a year. He said that "We are exploring several possibilities on how to achieve this outcome and that the chances for final agreement looked good."

Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, his Moroccan counterpart, Ahmed Osman, and Mauritanian Foreign Minister Hamdi Ould Mokhsen took part in the two-day meeting.

Only four days ago, King Hassan of Morocco had called home hundreds of thousands of civilians who invaded the Spanish Sahara—a move to which Spain responded with warnings that the army would open fire if the marchers breached Spanish defense lines.

The source said there was a

breakthrough in the talks when Spain agreed to consider Moroccan suggestions that 45,000 Saharans living in Morocco be brought back to the Sahara to vote in a referendum on the territory's future.

Spain has pledged to carry out a United Nations resolution demanding that the Sahara's 80,000 inhabitants—a majority of them illiterate nomads—decide its future in a referendum.

The Moroccan feeling, apparently, was that the 45,000 Saharans living in Morocco could swing the vote in favor of annexation by Morocco and Mauritania, rather than independence.

The question remained whether Algeria, which sponsors the Marxist-oriented Polisario independence movement in the Sahara, would accept such a plan.

Morocco Breaks Ties

RABAT, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Morocco said today it was breaking off diplomatic relations with East Germany in retaliation for that country's criticism of Morocco's territorial claim to Spanish Sahara.

Ford Aide Backs Science Adviser

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (WP).—The Ford administration yesterday formally endorsed the bill passed by the House restoring the office of White House science adviser, a position abolished more than two years ago by former President Richard Nixon.

"The administration hopes the Senate will act on this legislation," Dr. Guyford Stever, director of the National Science Foundation and informal science adviser to President Ford, told the Senate Space Committee.

Dr. Stever said that a White House science adviser is necessary because of complex and growing energy and environmental hazards. He added that the task would be a full-time job requiring the help of many federal agencies.

3 Surrender in Sicily

CATANIA, Sicily, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Three robbers surrendered today after releasing all nine of the hostages they held inside a bank near here.

Kidnappers Release GM Executive's Son

BLOOMFIELD HILLS, Mich., Nov. 13 (AP).—The 13-year-old son of a top General Motors executive was reunited with his family today, 35 hours after he was abducted near his home. Police said the boy's father paid a \$150,000 ransom for the boy's safe return.

Bloomfield Hills Township police said Timothy Stempel, son of Robert Stempel, was "frightened but alert" when he walked into the Wayne County Medical Center shortly after 11 p.m. yesterday and telephoned his parents. News media had withheld the story at police urging for fear of endangering the boy's life.

Silva Mind Control in Paris

Last May and October, Peggy Huddleston taught Mind Control to more than 100 persons in Paris. Almost all have directly reported the experience has enriched and broadened their personal horizons.

What is it? A scientifically-based system that dramatically frees the innate powers of your mind, increasing concentration, memory, intuition, creativity, ESP, and enables relief of tension, headaches, migraines and control of diet and smoking habits.

Peggy Huddleston will present the complete course Nov. 17-23. Free introductory lectures: Wednesday, Nov. 12 at 8 P.M.; Monday, Nov. 17 at 8 P.M.

Place: 11 Ave. Vavin, a villa private opposite S.W. corner of Luxembourg Gardens, parallel to Rue Vavin. Information: Paris, phone 734-56-59, only 5-7 p.m.; write: S.M. Boyd, 24 Avenue Charles-Floquet, 75007 Paris.

U.S. Asks UN to Urge Nations
To Free All Political Prisoners

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 13 (NYT).—The United States, in a move that many delegates viewed as a counter to the General Assembly's branding of Zionism as racism, introduced a draft resolution yesterday that would urge governments around the world to release all political prisoners.

The proposal appeared to be aimed at Communist and Third World countries that voted for the anti-Zionism resolution on Monday.

The U.S. text, demanding an unconditional amnesty for persons detained because of peaceful dissent with the policies of their governments, was submitted to the assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee.

This is the body where the Arab-inspired resolution labeling Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination was adopted last month. It was adopted by the assembly, 72 to 35 with 32 abstentions and three delegations not participating.

Moynihan Comment In Washington, possible U.S. responses to the anti-Zionism vote were discussed by members of Congress and the Ford administration.

The chief U.S. delegate, Daniel Moynihan, who introduced the proposal on political prisoners to the assembly committee, said in an interview just before his speech that there was no direct link between the U.S. initiative and the anti-Zionism resolution.

"But we link the attacks on Israel to this draft resolution," he remarked.

Mr. Moynihan said that the draft had been prepared by his mission after weeks of consultation with Washington.

In his address to the committee, the U.S. representative denounced what he called "the selective morality of the United Nations in matters of human rights."

He made it plain that he meant to make a one-sided case for the world organization for human rights and values in some areas while ignoring violations of them in others, including Communist and Third World countries.

Rights Violations The petition, labeling Mr. Sakharov, an anti-Soviet enemy of peace, was signed by 72 academicians and published in the official press Oct. 25.

The Soviet government said today that its refusal to grant a visa to Mr. Sakharov was motivated only by security considerations.

A statement carried by the Tass news agency said that Mr. Sakharov's case fell outside the framework of the European security conference's final act, signed in Helsinki July 30.

"He (Sakharov) is in possession of important state secrets," Tass said. "In keeping with Soviet legislation, similar to that of a number of other countries, trips of such persons abroad are restricted and Mr. Sakharov was informed of this."

Mr. Sakharov, who helped develop the Soviet hydrogen bomb, has been working for 10 years on a nuclear program for seven years.

Tass said that the refusal "has nothing to do with documents in Helsinki."

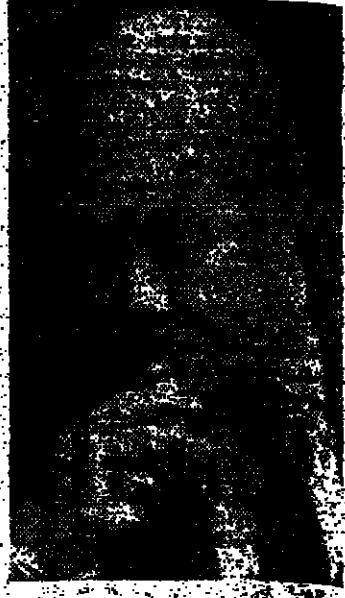
The final act of the Helsinki talks called for an easing of travel restrictions on all citizens.

Arab and other diplomats but no details were disclosed.

Soviet Criticism

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (AP).—The Soviet press agency Tass today criticized the resolution introduced by the United States on amnesty for political prisoners as an "unsavory stratagem" to distract attention from the anti-Zionism resolution.

Tass commentator Yuri Kornilov said the essence of the resolution "is to try to distract attention of the representatives of the UN member states from specific problems linked with the violation of man's fundamental rights."



Daniel Moynihan

Soviet Scientists Assailed
For Condemning Sakharov

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, Nov. 13.—Physicist Benjamin Levich today publicly challenged the ethical standards of his colleagues on the Soviet Academy of Sciences who signed a petition condemning Nobel peace laureate Andrei Sakharov.

"Three times a Hero of Socialist Labor of the U.S.S.R., many times a state prize winner, Academician Sakharov has done more for the might of this country than any other living scientist. Is this not genuine patriotism?" asked Mr. Levich in a letter which he sent to the president of the prestigious Academy.

Yesterday, Mr. Sakharov, a nuclear physicist who is a leading champion of human rights in the Soviet Union, was denied government permission to travel to Oslo to receive his Nobel prize.

Mr. Levich, who is Jewish, is the highest-ranking Soviet scientist to have requested permission to emigrate to Israel. Both he and Mr. Sakharov remain members of the 342-member Academy, although they are in official disfavor and have been shunned by most of their colleagues.

Enemy of Peace

The petition, labeling Mr. Sakharov, an anti-Soviet enemy of peace, was signed by 72 academicians and published in the official press Oct. 25.

The Soviet government said today that its refusal to grant a visa to Mr. Sakharov was motivated only by security considerations.

A statement carried by the Tass news agency said that Mr. Sakharov's case fell outside the framework of the European security conference's final act, signed in Helsinki July 30.

"He (Sakharov) is in possession of important state secrets," Tass said. "In keeping with Soviet legislation, similar to that of a number of other countries, trips of such persons abroad are restricted and Mr. Sakharov was informed of this."

Mr. Sakharov, who helped develop the Soviet hydrogen bomb, has been working for 10 years on a nuclear program for seven years.

Tass said that the refusal "has nothing to do with documents in Helsinki."

The final act of the Helsinki talks called for an easing of travel restrictions on all citizens.

Ford Aides Upset by Frankness

Colby Says His 'Forward Posture' Hurt Him

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Commenting for the first time on President Ford's dismissal of him as CIA director, William Colby said yesterday that some administration officials had disagreed with his "forward posture" in cooperating with congressional investigating committees.

Mr. Colby, speaking to a group of reporters, said that he and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had disagreed a number of times over the release of information to the committees and that on one occasion the President had resolved the dispute.

Although Mr. Colby attempted to play down his differences with administration officials as a factor in his dismissal earlier this month, it is known that his failure to resist congressional demands for sensitive intelligence matters irritated some White House officials.

At times, Mr. Colby said, Mr. Kissinger opposed his releasing certain information and at other times the secretary wanted to release information that the CIA director felt should be kept within the agency.

Within the administration, he said, "there were differences as to whether the forward posture was the right one."

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen has indicated that any policy differences between Mr. Colby and Mr. Kissinger had not entered into the President's decision to dismiss Mr. Colby. Mr. Nessen said that the Cabinet "resolutions" Mr. Ford has referred to were personal in nature rather than policy-oriented.

Mr. Nessen said he had never heard Mr. Ford criticize Mr. Colby's handling of congressional in-

vestigations in discussing the CIA director's dismissal.

Mr. Colby also said that he had declined Mr. Ford's offer to appoint him ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization because of his professional background and "all of the hullabaloo over the CIA."

He explained that he "didn't think it was a good idea" for a person of his background in intelligence to take such a diplomatic post because of possible protest demonstrations and anti-atomic reaction in NATO countries.

His rejection of the post was the President, with another appointment to make in the immediate future. He has been named that NATO Ambassador, David Bruce has informed Mr. Ford of his desire to leave NATO for the end of the year.

Mr. Colby refused to be drawn into the controversy over Mr. Ford's selection of a political figure, George Bush, as the new CIA director.

However, Mr. Colby said he had high regard for Mr. Bush, head of the U.S. liaison office in Peking, and added that he thought there was nothing wrong with naming as director someone without a professional intelligence background.

Although opposition to the nomination of Mr. Bush, a former Republican National Committee chairman, is mounting in Congress, Mr. Colby said he did not expect a "substantial delay" in confirmation. At Mr. Ford's request, Mr. Colby has agreed to remain as director until Mr. Bush is confirmed.

Los Angeles Times

Kremlin Accuses West's Press of Hostile Campaign

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—The Kremlin's top political commentator today accused the Western press of conducting a hostile campaign against defense in violation of last summer's Helsinki security-conference decisions.

Writing in the Communist party daily Pravda, Yuri Zhukov singled out The New York Times and several French newspapers which he said used the Nazi propaganda tactic of the "big lie" when writing about Communist countries.

"An acquaintance with the press of capitalist countries shows that the bosses of many of its organs have still failed to draw the necessary conclusions from the agreements reached by the leaders of 35 countries at the (Helsinki) conference," Mr. Zhukov declared.

The Helsinki security charter pledged the participants to increase the flow of information, and ideas between East and West while refraining from interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Irish Coalition Wins By Election

DUBLIN, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—The Fine Gael-Labour coalition government today beat back a threat to its slender parliamentary majority by winning a by-election in the constituency of West Mayo.

The Fine Gael candidate, Eoin Kenny, topped the poll with 15,544 votes out of a total electorate of 38,000. This was 1,135 votes ahead of his Fianna Fail opposition party challenger and a larger margin than observed in any other by-election.

The government has thus protected its two-seat majority in the Dail ending Mayo, Fianna Fail's hopes of capturing the West Mayo seat and joining a general election.

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Following Justice's Retirement

Ford Is 'Actively' Considering A Woman to Fill Douglas Seat

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—President Ford is "actively" considering a woman to succeed Associate Justice William Douglas, who retired yesterday, on the Supreme Court, according to highly-placed administration sources.

The sources said that an "important factor" is that Betty Ford has long urged her husband to appoint the first woman justice should a vacancy occur during his presidency. When it became clear recently that Justice Douglas's health was failing, the question of appointing a woman justice was discussed in high-level meetings, the sources said.

Justice Douglas, 77, announced his retirement yesterday, effective immediately, because of ill health. He thus ended the longest tenure in the history of the high court—36 years. He suffered a stroke on Dec. 31.

Although the names of several women lawyers were put forth in the early 1970s, the sources said, this was the first "serious consideration" of a woman candidate. The White House has at its disposal several lists of women with the proper credentials that were prepared with the aid of the Justice Department, a source said.

From a political standpoint, the sources agreed, the President could profit from recognizing the feminist movement by appointing a woman to one of the few governmental posts formerly denied them. If the woman candidate were Jewish, the sources said, the President could restore the so-called "Jewish seat" on the court, lost when Justice Abe Fortas resigned in 1969.

Mr. Ford's problem, a source pointed out, is that he must find a woman candidate who is sufficiently qualified to protect him from the charge of "patronage" in her appointment. These sources also believe that a woman candidate would be less vulnerable to partisan political attack on Capitol Hill.

Mixture of Criteria

Another Ford administration source said that if the candidate were selected entirely on legal qualifications, it would probably not be a woman. But Supreme Court appointments have normally satisfied a mixture of political and legal criteria.

Richard Cheney, chief of the White House staff, however, said it was "sheer speculation" to suggest that Mr. Ford was likely to appoint a woman. He said that the President had only received Justice Douglas's resignation at 1 p.m. yesterday and that his successor would be given careful consideration.

There is no "final list" of women candidates, other sources said. But a number of names have been discussed in Ford administration circles during the last several weeks:

• Carla Ellis, secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, is a former lawyer for the Justice Department and was an assistant U.S. attorney in California. The 41-year-old Cabinet member is known to be well-liked by both the President and Mrs. Ford. Her husband, Roderick, is chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

• Rita Hauser is a well-known New York lawyer and has been a powerful figure in Republican



RETIREES—Supreme Court Justice William Douglas in a photo taken last month being wheeled from his Washington home on his 77th birthday by his chauffeur.

politics. She, too, is 41 and was an adviser in the Nixon White House.

• Shirley Ruffelder, a federal judge on the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in Los Angeles and a former state court judge. She is 50.

• Sofia Manzhukoff, 60, dean of the University of Miami Law School and formerly a professor at the University of Chicago Law School.

• Susie Marshall Sharp, 68-year-old chief justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

Denies Role in Schlesinger Ouster

Senate Unit Clears Rumsfeld for Pentagon

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Senate Armed Services Committee today unanimously approved the nomination of Donald Rumsfeld as secretary of defense.

The committee chairman, John Stennis, D-Miss., said after the 16-0 vote that he expected the Senate to act on the nomination next week.

The committee also adopted a resolution praising former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger for "excellence in office, intellectual honesty, courage and independence."

Mr. Rumsfeld told the panel that President Ford plans a close working relationship with his secretaries of state and defense. "Any difference will be brought before him in a timely manner."

In his testimony to the committee yesterday, Mr. Rumsfeld said he had nothing to do with President Ford's firing of Mr. Schlesinger and had recommended against it.

Action Cited

Mr. Rumsfeld told the committee during his confirmation hearing that he divorced himself from playing any role in the administration's shake-up as soon as he learned he himself might be involved.

"The long and short of it is," Mr. Rumsfeld said, "I know Jim Schlesinger and admire him—think he is a good secretary of defense—and I did not have anything to do with his departure. And, when asked by the President my view on what he was thinking, I gave him views that were different from what which actually occurred."

When asked at his Nov. 3 news conference whether Mr. Rumsfeld "had any input into the overall decision" to make high-level shifts in his administration, Mr. Ford responded, "He did not."

Tried to Extricate Myself

Mr. Rumsfeld testified yesterday that he learned on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 1, that the President intended to make personnel changes that involved him. Mr. Rumsfeld said that at that point he "tried to extricate myself" from any involvement in the changes and indeed did so.

Apparently Mr. Rumsfeld was drawing a distinction yesterday between his reaction to Mr. Schlesinger's dismissal and his participation in it.

The question of involvement was put to Mr. Rumsfeld by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., who also demanded to know whether Mr. Rumsfeld intended to stay at the Pentagon throughout the

He specifically endorsed Mr. Schlesinger's changes in nuclear strategy, designed to give the President the option of fighting a limited war with nuclear weapons.

Some arms-control specialists have assailed the strategy on the grounds that it threatens to make nuclear war look acceptable—to make the unthinkable thinkable.

"It is desirable for the President to have a range of options between no response and massive destruction," said Mr. Rumsfeld in defending the policy of equipping the United States for limited nuclear war.

Mr. Rumsfeld defined détente as the attempt to find "where our interests converge" with those of the Soviet Union, but he stressed that the process must not be a "one-way street."

He warned that success in relaxing tensions between the two superpowers might lull the U.S. people into a false sense of security.

Senate Panel Rejects Ford Bank Nominee

By John H. Averill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—In a triumph for civil rights forces, a Senate committee yesterday rejected President Ford's nomination of former Rep. Benjamin Blackburn to be chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

The 9-to-5 vote against the Georgia Republican by the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee marked the first time in the history of Senate vetoes that a presidential nominee who had been a member of Congress was denied Senate confirmation.

In its third rejection of presidential appointments in two weeks, Congress today killed the re-nomination of Isabel Burges to the National Transportation Safety Board.

Originally appointed by former President Richard Nixon, she was rejected 10-7 by the Senate Commerce Committee. All votes for rejection were by Democrats and all votes but one for confirmation were by Republicans, the Associated Press reported.

The White House press secretary, Ron Nessen, said the President "will send up a new nomination" for the bank board post.

The nomination had been fought by civil rights forces. They contended that Mr. Blackburn's record of opposition to civil rights legislation while a member of Congress from 1967 to last year disqualified him from heading an agency that helps administer the 1968 Fair Housing Act.

That act, which prohibits racial discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, was one of several civil rights bills opposed by Mr. Blackburn when he served in the House.

Remark Turned Joke

However, what appeared to cause the 48-year-old Georgian the most trouble was the revelation that during a closed meeting of a House subcommittee in 1972 he suggested "public hangings" for public housing tenants who failed to pay their rent.

In testimony Monday to the Senate committee, Mr. Blackburn said he did not recall ever "saying such a thing."

But Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., the committee chairman, quoted from the transcript of the 1972 meeting which showed Mr. Blackburn saying:

"Now the method of collection, if it was up to me, we would go back to public hangings and we would not have any more trouble collecting rent."

After Sen. Proxmire read the remark, Mr. Blackburn said it had been made "in a joking manner" and that he did not recall "advocating such a thing."

Nevertheless, there was a widespread impression in the hearing room that from that moment Mr. Blackburn's nomination was doomed.

At the White House, Mr. Nessen said the President was not aware of the remark when he nominated Mr. Blackburn, a former House colleague, and it was something that did not and would not normally turn up in an FBI check.

The chief duty of the three-man board is to regulate the savings and loan industry, which provides a major source of home loan mortgages.

It was largely the board's role in this respect that generated the opposition by civil rights groups.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., and Sen. Jake Garn, R-Utah, who supported the nomination, protested the opposition to Mr. Blackburn and insisted it was motivated solely by his conservative philosophy.

Sen. Helms noted that the Senate Commerce Committee on Oct. 30 rejected the nomination of Joseph Coors, a conservative Colorado brewer, to the board of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

"Twice in two weeks we will have the spectacle of a major committee turning down a decent and qualified man merely on the basis of philosophy," he said. "I would caution the committee against this trend because the shoe could easily be on the other foot."

Sen. Garn said he did not agree with all of Mr. Blackburn's civil rights votes, but "I think we are voting on his voting record and not judging the man."

The White House has another controversial Southerner awaiting confirmation, James Hooper, a Columbus, Miss., dairy farmer and businessman, was nominated to the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority in June but hearings have been delayed while a continuing investigation is carried out by the Public Works Committee.

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House Clears A \$72-Billion Budget Deficit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI).

The House approved, 223 to 191, yesterday a binding fiscal spending resolution that includes a deficit of \$72 billion for the fiscal year ending next June 30.

The measure would set a spending ceiling of \$373.8 billion and a revenue floor of \$301.8 billion. The Senate is expected to approve a deficit close to \$75 billion. After the two houses have agreed on the figures, Congress must live within them for the remainder of the fiscal year. Any bill brought to the floor of either house that would break through the ceiling or floor could be blocked by a point of order by any member.

This is the first experience with the new budget law intended to give Congress better control over the annual budget. Once the statute becomes fully effective next year, a binding resolution must be approved before the new beginning of the fiscal year, Oct. 1.

Since the present bill covers the period until June 30, and the revised fiscal year begins on Oct. 1, other bills will cover the intervening three months.

The House adopted, 213 to 203, an amendment that would increase spending during the fiscal year by \$1.1 billion more than the figure approved by the House Budget Committee. But this increase was almost offset by another amendment that would cut spending by \$1 billion because of lower interest rates being paid on short-term borrowing for the public debt.

The spending increases are for Middle East aid—a result of the final agreement, which was not sent to Congress until after the Budget Committee had acted—and \$335 million for education and job programs. The amendment was offered by the majority leader, Rep. Thomas O'Neill, Massachusetts, who said he favored it and felt he needed it to attract enough liberal votes to pass the resolution.

Conservative efforts to cut spending to reduce the deficit were rejected by wide margins. An attempt to reduce spending by \$2 billion to wipe out the deficit and achieve a balanced budget was rejected, 283 to 127. A more modest attempt to cut spending by \$4.5 billion, proposed by the Budget Committee, was defeated, 257 to 159.

President Ford last January had estimated a \$52-billion deficit. But revised figures of higher spending and lower revenue caused by the recession have increased administration deficit estimates to about \$70 billion.

Chile Protests Votes Against It in UN Unit

SANTIAGO, Nov. 13 (AP).

Chile today took to the streets in protest of alleged human-rights abuses in this country by calling in the ambassadors of the United States and three other countries to express surprise and disappointment at their votes in favor of the document, reliable sources said.

David Popper, U.S. ambassador to Chile, made no comment after a visit to the Chilean Foreign Ministry, where the sources said he was handed a note by Chilean officials expressing the government's unfavorable reaction to the U.S. vote on Monday in the Social Committee of the UN in New York. The ambassadors of Colombia, Ecuador and Jordan were also called in.

Luxembourg And the U.S. Problem-Free

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI).

Officials who write those White House statements must have been delighted with the 60 minutes President Ford spent yesterday in the Oval Office with Luxembourg's Premier Gaston Thorn.

It is the practice of some statement writers to report a mildly abusive session between heads of government as "frank and cordial." A wild argument might be treated with diplomatic cosmetics to be described in a statement as "frank and correct."

But when Mr. Ford, leader of 214 million Americans inhabiting 3.6 million square miles, met Mr. Thorn, leader of 350,000 persons holding 999 square miles, the White House statement read:

"They noted the excellent relations between the United States and Luxembourg and the fact that there are no bilateral problems of any significance."

HEW Secretary Decides to Free Subpoenaed Data

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI).

The secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare bowed to a House subpoena yesterday and turned over documents on hospital accreditation that he previously claimed were confidential.

The House Commerce Committee Investigations Subcommittee, which Tuesday cited Interior contempt, when he refused to turn over subpoenaed documents, had threatened to do the same to HEW Secretary David Mathews if he failed to comply with its subpoena.

The subpoenaed documents are hospital evaluations done by a private group, the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, that the subcommittee wants to compare with HEW's evaluations of the same hospitals. While the commission gave passing grades to 133 hospitals, HEW surveys found enough fire safety and other deficiencies at 107 of the hospitals to disqualify them from the federal program. It dispenses \$10 billion a year to hospitals.

Mr. Mathews said he agreed to turn over the subpoenaed documents to the subcommittee after receiving a new ruling from Attorney General Edward Levi that a congressional subpoena carries more weight than any confidentiality attached to the material by virtue of the Social Security law.

Miss Fromme Denies Any Hatred of Ford

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 13 (UPI).

Lynette Fromme, 27, accused of trying to assassinate President Ford, told a federal judge today that she had never expressed a hatred for the President.

"I never said I hated Ford," she said. "I do not even blame Ford. He is being pushed by the Nixon reality."

But Miss Fromme, asked by Judge Thomas McBride if she wished to take part in her trial, again said she did not.

Eliminating Annual Exclusion

House Unit Votes to Tax Fully U.S. Citizens Living Abroad

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI).

A provision that would gradually eliminate the \$20,000 annual exclusion for income earned abroad by U.S. citizens living abroad has been approved by the House Ways and Means Committee as part of its major tax reform bill. The omnibus tax measure was approved by the committee last week.

If the overseas income provision is accepted by both houses and becomes law, the \$20,000 exclusion (\$25,000 for Americans working abroad longer than 18 months) would be phased out over a four-year period beginning Jan. 1 of next year at a rate of \$5,000 (or \$6,250) a year.

The only persons exempted from this provision are employees of U.S. charitable organizations as defined in Section 501 of the Tax Code and certain employees working on construction projects, who would continue to receive the exclusion for the years 1976, 1977 and 1978.

School Deduction

To help offset the loss of the income exclusion, the committee agreed to allow, along with the present dollar-for-dollar tax credit for income taxes paid to foreign governments, a deduction of up to \$1,000 a year for the elementary and secondary school expenses of dependents of U.S. taxpayers working abroad.

The panel also modified present law to allow the foreign tax credit to those claiming the standard U.S. deduction.

In another change, the committee decided to extend the excise tax on transfers of stock and securities to foreign entities to transfers of all types of property. It also increased the rate of the tax from 27 1/2 to 35 per cent.

The measure would also repeal the 30-per-cent withholding tax on dividend and interest income received from U.S. sources by foreign citizens, with the exception of payments from the Virgin Islands. In addition, the present exemption of interest from bank deposits in the United States, which is due to expire at the end of next year, would be made permanent. However, these exemptions would not apply to those corporate investments in which foreign citizens control more than 50 per cent of a U.S. corporation.

In provisions relating to the treatment of foreign taxes, the committee agreed to eliminate "in general" the per-country limitation on foreign tax credit for tax years ending after Dec. 31. The panel also decided to provide new rules for the netting of foreign source capital gains and losses with domestic source capital gains and losses in computing foreign tax credit limitations.

Capital Gains

It decided that capital gains from sale of property outside the country of residence of an individual or outside the country in which a company does the major share of its business would not (if no "substantial" foreign tax has been levied on

BORN
To greet Lambrechts
Wim Lambrechts
on November 11th,
Their First Child:
Sarah Ann.



Uncommon markets

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Democracy in Crisis

When the United States emerged from the wrenching strains of Watergate piled on Vietnam, there was a good deal of self-congratulation over the strength of institutions nearing their 200th year. And the approval of those strengths was deserved. But there is still uneasiness in the United States, as the President confronts Congress and people wonder whether any of the names that now seem likely to appear on the national ballots next year are adequate to the complex needs of the times.

The U.S. sense of frustration is multiplied in many nations whose democratic way of politics, seems studded with contradictory road signs. The roads are there—constitutions that were intended to mark the paths through every conceivable difficulty. But where those roads lead, whether they are in fact being by-passed by the political leadership—to say nothing of the quality of that leadership—are being gravely questioned.

Even more remarkable, the actions of Australia's organic law, though set down clearly in black and white, have driven that most democratic of states to a point of extreme tension. The Australian Senate, in which the Liberal-Country party opposition has a majority, refused to pass the budget sent up from the Labor-controlled House of Representatives. What the Senate majority wanted

was a dissolution of Parliament and new elections, which is what, under the law, should take place when Senate and House are deadlocked.

But Australians have come to believe that the Senate is a kind of federal appendage to the popular House. So there was astonishment and wrath when the governor-general took both his role in the Senate and his own executive seriously, and after a month of stalemate, with Prime Minister Whitlam apparently ready to carry on without a formal budget, dissolved the Labor government, which necessitates new elections.

It can hardly be charged that sending a deadlocked Parliament back to the people is undemocratic. But the circumstances are without precedent. Thus a democratic system has come under suspicion and strain.

There are many other instances of this around the troubled world. Democracy always works, in the best of times, with squeals and groans; they are part of the game. When things go wrong, the complaints grow louder, efforts to change the manner of operation increase in number and force and sometimes vital freedoms can be sacrificed to some apparently urgent need. But in time the bill for these will be presented, and it may be a high one.

Unholy Alliance at UN

The unholy alliance of Communist and Arab governments that pushed through the General Assembly the odious resolution equating Zionism with "racism" was, in effect, challenging the very right of Israel to exist, a member state originally created by act of the UN itself.

The original objective of the Arab bloc was to expel Israel forthwith; the attack on Zionism was substituted as a first move in this strategy only because it was more likely to succeed. Some countries, in fact, voted for it as a means of warding off the more drastic proposal. The majority—narrower than it appears from the 72-35 vote (for 72 is only one vote more than half of the 143-member assembly)—was put together by adding other Moslem countries to the Arab-Communist bloc and capturing a few other, even more disgraceful, votes, purchased either with gold or oil.

The basic Arab vote, shameful though it was, is the easiest to understand. Whether bullets are flying across the border or not, most of the Arab countries are effectively at war with Israel. Therefore they could be expected to promote anything that would undermine Israel's right to exist. But for each Arab state as Egypt, which supports a Mideast settlement based on Israel's continued existence, the vote calls in question Cairo's sincerity in the recent Sinai agreement and in further negotiations.

Moscow and Peking are obviously competing for Arab and Third World influence. But their cynical and contemptible attempt thus to destroy Israel exposes the fragility of Moscow's commitment to détente and explodes Peking's pretensions in favor of world peace. In fact, every Communist nation with the exception of Romania joined in this degrading move that only reflects their endemic anti-Semitism.

But why did other, non-Communist, non-

Moslem states vote to condemn Zionism as "a form of racism" or abstain on the earlier—and key—ballot to defer the resolution, which was lost only by 12 votes, 67 to 55?

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who has destroyed democracy at home, has turned India into an Arab as well as a Soviet satellite. Brazil's conscienceless military dictators are seeking Arab oil and investments with their vote.

But while the world cannot expect much from the present governments of India and Brazil or from those Third World nations that specialize in calling others "racist" while practicing the most ardent racism in their own right, it does expect more of Japan and Mexico. Japan at least voted for deferral, but—in deference to Arab oil—abstained in the vote on the resolution. President Echeverría of Mexico also voted for deferral—but then supported the anti-Zionist resolution. Jamaica, which incidentally lives on the U.S. tourist trade, abstained in the final vote on the resolution but, earlier, helped to defeat the deferral motion by abstaining in that vote as well.

Greece, "cradle of democracy," also abstained on both votes, undercutting the U.S. effort to postpone consideration of the resolution. Cyprus, totally following the Arab-Communist line, voted against deferral and for the anti-Israel resolution. Turkey did the same, as did Iran with probably less excuse than any country on earth for abjectly joining this foul parade.

West Europe stood firm despite oil vulnerability and, if abstentions are counted, fully half of black Africa refused to support the resolution. But the defection from morality of a handful of countries enabled the Communist-Arab bloc to disgrace the world organization, and reduce the General Assembly's authority virtually to zero.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Bush Nomination

The United States needs an intelligence agency that is professionally competent, recognizes its limited role within a democratic society governed by law, and has civilian leadership of intellectual integrity and independence.

The CIA has been shown to have fallen on occasion far below such standards; but, in a world in which several other nations possess the military capacity to inflict grievous damage on the United States, it would be reckless for this country in a spasm of righteousness to downgrade or disperse altogether with its intelligence service.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, reminded his colleagues in a thoughtful speech the other day of the constructive services that the CIA has performed in the last quarter-century. During that time, for example, it has provided the nation's leadership with accurate and timely information about the development of every important new Soviet weapons system from the H-bomb to the most recent missiles.

This civilian monitoring of Soviet military developments is essential—and should be of particular concern to liberal critics of the agency—since if the CIA did not exist, this intelligence function would pass wholly under the control of the Defense Department.

Unlike the armed forces, the CIA has no inherent institutional tendencies to justify larger military budgets, new weapons systems, or additional overseas bases.

Despite the scandals and mistakes in the agency's past, and there have been plenty, Sen. Church believes that "the prospects for starting afresh are good and I have viewed the chances to restore public trust and confidence in the CIA with considerable optimism."

It is against this background that Sen. Church raises a warning flag against President Ford's nomination of George Bush as CIA director. A former chairman of the Republican National Committee, twice defeated as a candidate for the Senate, and still an aspirant for the vice-presidency next year and for other political office in the future, Mr. Bush would bring the wrong interests and ambitions to this sensitive and demanding position, even though he might well serve in some other cabinet-level post.

Sen. Church urges his colleagues to insist upon political neutrality and disinterested independence as standards in confirming a nominee to head the CIA. These are criteria that the Senate should surely apply in deciding on Mr. Bush's nomination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

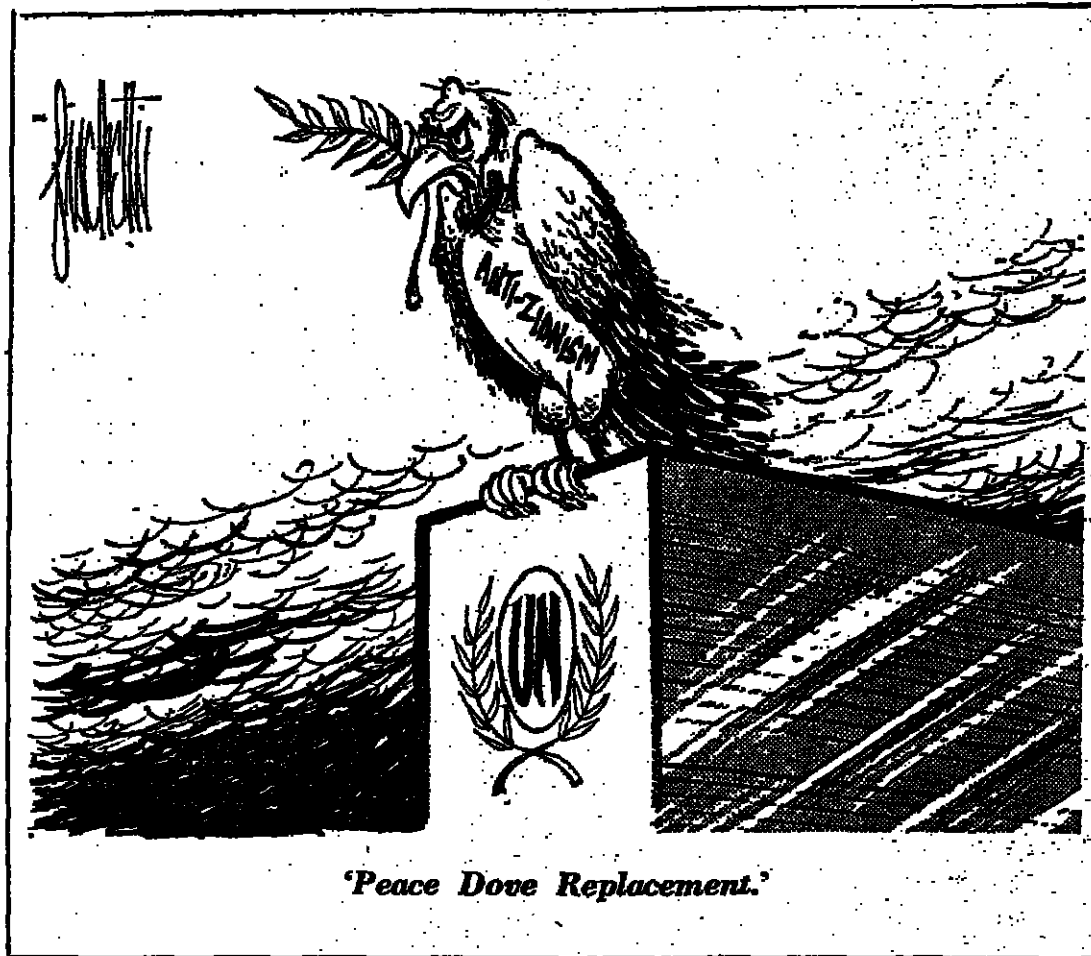
November 14, 1900

PARIS.—Women at the legal bar! The profession of advocate in France was thrown open to the fair sex yesterday by the passing of the necessary bill by the Senate. The measure was passed by the Chamber some time ago, but afterwards rejected by the Senate. It had better fortune yesterday when brought up for the second time. After an eloquent speech by M. Falloux it was adopted by the Upper Chamber by a vote of 173 to 34.

Fifty Years Ago

November 14, 1925

WASHINGTON.—It is especially remarkable that Democratic congressmen propose strengthening the hand of a Republican President by the passage of a law affirming his authority to reorganize the executive departments of the government without consultation of the Legislative Branch. There is no doubt that some sort of reform is needed to cut through and to eliminate the huge amounts of government red tape.



The Rambouillet Summit—II

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—Recessions exact their political price, though usually with a lag. If labor unions and the left be toothless during prolonged slumps, it is because a man in danger of losing his job does not make a good striker. Moreover, the current recession was the first accompanied by high inflation, and inflation historically has motivated the right, not the left.

The political dangers inherent in the recession were one of the reasons that prompted President Giscard d'Estaing to call this weekend's economic summit meeting at Rambouillet, near Paris. The French have felt, and have convinced the other participants, the United States, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Japan, that the West's leading nations should publicly demonstrate their will to end the recession.

The danger of a social explosion usually comes a year or so after a slump. The 1927 slump in West Germany led to the labor-management tension of late 1929 (which some West Germans still blame for troubles today). The slowdown in French growth in 1967 contributed to the riots of May, 1968. The Italian recession of 1968 brought on the student-labor strife of 1969.

U.S. Moderation

U.S. labor, free of the Communist unions' political arribes-pensées, traditionally have shown more moderation than their French and Italian counterparts. U.S. business cycles, more frequent than European cycles, have not brought great social upheaval, but there is always the first time. Next year is a heavy bargaining one in the United States, with many major contracts coming up and labor will have strong claims. While real wages (wage increases minus inflation) climbed an average 3.7 per cent in West Germany last year and 4.3 per cent in France, they actually fell 2.8 per cent in the United States.

Giscard d'Estaing believes that the six leaders at Rambouillet this weekend can lay down a common strategy to deal with the recession and its aftermath. He believes that the West—particularly volatile Europe—no longer can tolerate contradictory and self-defeating economic policies—that the risk is too great. He believes that Western trading nations have left the era of economic nationalism and now must grow or "stagnate" together.

To be sure, Giscard d'Estaing has his narrow, monetarist view of this crisis, that it was caused by the Vietnam war and proliferation of U.S. dollars abroad, and he expects some agreement in principle on exchange rates as satisfaction. But that is a minor point, for if this meeting was just to argue exchange rates, Messrs. Schmidt, Ford, Miki, Wilson and Moro could have stayed home and sent experts to argue for them.

Not Only Dollars

The current recession was not caused by U.S. dollars alone. "Without dollars we might have had a world recession in the 1920s because of lack of liquidity," says Andre Boltho, chief of the OECD's growth department. Brought on by a multitude of factors, principally the steady growth and full employment of the 1960s ("full employment and price stability is impossible," claims MIT economist Paul Samuelson), the recession has let no country of Europe escape. Some examples:

• Britain. Officially, the British economy has pulled out of its vertical drop. There is hope that the government's August anti-inflation program and its new industrial strategy may save Britain from bankruptcy (the proposed \$2-billion IMF loan also will help), but the figures are terrible. Wages have been rising at a 35-per-cent rate, inflation at 27 per cent, unemployment at 13 million (though this is understated), the pound at all-time lows. The government has abandoned the principal points of its Labor Manifesto. Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher is ahead in the latest Gallup poll. The unions, however, having

shown support for the government's new industrial strategy and its emphasis on less welfare, less public spending, higher profits and greater private investment, may be changing. The Labor government had been one of the worst symptoms of the so-called "English disease," defined by the New Statesman as "shoddy workmanship, technical backwardness, low productivity, under investment, strike-happy workers and inept management." Which about covers it all.

• France. The French refused to reflate throughout much of the year as the OECD was advising because there was "still too much pressure on prices," explains Finance Minister Fourcade. Finally, in September, with unemployment over a million, investment off 10 per cent and industrial production 12 per cent, 46 billion in deficits was voted. "We were the only ones who could act anymore," says Jean Seris, the Elysee's financial counselor. "The West German and American deficits were too big for them to do any more." The government sees the first signs of recovery, and there are predictions of a 4.5-per-cent growth rate next year compared with this year's minus-2. They also had predicted 4.5 per cent for this year. Many observers are not so sure that France's first postwar recession is over. Fourcade agrees with U.S. Treasury Secretary Simon that "inflation is a worse social evil than unemployment."

The word from the White House is not to expect too much during the weekend's meeting at Rambouillet, and that word has cast a gloom over the preparations. Given the depth of this recession, and the possibility of its continuing and returning—its almost flippant to suggest that meeting will be no more than a religious retreat. The West's 15 million unemployed expect a more productive performance by the leaders of these six nations.

Plain Old Anti-Semitism

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—The UN General Assembly deserves every bit of the outrage aroused by its resolution terming Zionism "a form of racism." Fear and anger are appropriate reactions.

Plain old anti-Semitism in the world is one reason for passage of the resolution, and it is necessary to face up to that grimy fact. Averting one's eyes from the invidiousness of hatred against Jews—the creation of the Jewish phenomenon in some other place—was tried in the 1930s.

Nor is it possible to take much comfort from the fact that the General Assembly has long since lost its right to be treated seriously as a maker of moral statements to the world. Whatever its foolishness, the resolution will almost certainly be used as the basis for new discriminations against Jews (who will be called "Zionists") in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

Unhappy Truth

But it is not enough for Americans to be angry at the UN. It is certainly not enough to nod in

agreement at preambles by such well-known exemplars of moral sensitivity as Gerald Ford and Jacob Javits. For the unhappy truth is that this country has a share of responsibility for the disaster.

A generation ago the United States was in a position to talk of moral standards in world affairs. There was, for example, a strong idealistic element in the U.S. support for the creation of Israel and in the effective U.S. leadership of the UN to that end. In those days there was an extraordinary respect, around the world, for U.S. idealism.

That hold on to the world's imagination—that unique form of leadership—has been lost by our own actions. Successive governments of the United States put aside ethical considerations as amateur stuff and went in for the cynical use of power. If we make short-term tactical gains, with power as the only limit, how can we object to the Arabs or anyone else doing the same thing?

A superpower that drops 500,000 tons of bombs on Cambodia is in rather a doubtful position to lecture others on morality. So is a secretary of state who asserts the right to upset the constitutional government of a friendly country by covert means.

Grotesque Example

The funny thing about all the hard-nosed "realism" practiced by Henry Kissinger and others is that it evidently does not gain votes for our side when we want to make a stand on principle. The torturers whom Kissinger and the CIA helped to power in Chile, and are helping to keep in power now, did not vote with the United States in the General Assembly. Chile abstained.

A particularly grotesque example of the results of "realism" in this regard is provided by Burundi. When the Burundi government engaged in mass racial slaughter of a truly genocidal character, the U.S. government declined to take any disapproving action—apparently because of U.S. economic interests there. But even in tiny Burundi such a policy earned no return favor in the UN. Burundi voted for the resolution.

A word has to be said, too, about Israel's responsibility. While it is true that declared opposition to "Zionism" often cloaks anti-Semitism, it is also true that Israel's policy makes it easier for

View of U.S. Efforts In Pursuit of Energy By Using Solar Cells

By David Morris

WASHINGTON.—For over 20 years the United States has had the technology to use sunlight for the production of electricity. There is increasing evidence that within a decade such devices will cost no more than other means of generating electric power and that they could produce significant quantities. Yet U.S. government policy seems indifferent.

The devices are called solar cells. Most solar cells are made from silicon, which is made of ordinary sand. The cell is wafer-thin and produces electricity when sunlight hits it. Developed primarily for the space program, these "power plants" were very costly in the 1960s. Early in the 1970s, however, one small manufacturer began making solar cells for use on earth. Within two years the price had dropped by a factor of five. Although the price is still too high for widespread use (it is now about 17 times the cost of traditionally generated electricity), these cells are being sold, at a profit, for such uses as medical auxiliary stations, radio repeater units, highway warning lights, and weather monitoring stations. They are used in places where it would be more expensive to install electric lines and are supplemented with storage batteries for cloudy days.

It Works

Government reports, expert testimony and the manufacturers of solar cells agree that the technology works. In contrast to nuclear fusion or the breeder reactor we have increasing experience with its reliability. The only obstacle to the widespread use of solar cells is their high cost.

Everyone admits that the cost can only be reduced by creating a market large enough to permit the automated production of solar cells. More research and development funds are of no help at all.

At present, the foremost component is labor. Yes, solar cells are semiconductor devices that are easier to manufacture than integrated circuits and that lend themselves readily to automation. Several manufacturers as well as independent consultants have come up with remarkably similar charts that show how prices would drop as sales increased and production methods improved.

Increase Use

The conclusion is that if the amount of solar cell-produced electricity were tripled each year, the price would drop low enough for residential use within a decade and meet one per cent of the nation's electricity needs. In 25

years they could meet anywhere from 30 per cent to 100 per cent of the country's needs, depending on factors that have nothing to do with the cost or production of cells. The most important of these factors is experienced personnel.

These production tables are based on optimistic visions, but on experience in related industries. In the early 1950s, the Defense Department was faced with a similar situation with respect to transistor development. The transistor was expensive—some 20 to 100 times more expensive than the vacuum tube. The Defense Department, however, thought it important to develop the transistor for military reasons. With the help the price dropped by a factor of almost 100 within a year.

Unfortunately there is at present no such commitment on the part of the Defense Department to do the same with solar cells. One would think that national security arguments are persuasive in this instance. Increased solar cell use would decrease U.S. reliance on foreign fuels. Solar cell devices can be built efficiently in small power units (as opposed to nuclear reactors, which require large "critical masses") making our power supply less vulnerable to enemy attack.

Nuclear Factor

Quite possibly, too, they might halt the proliferation of nuclear plants with their potential for making weapons. "World's not be better to supply foreign countries with solar cells than nuclear reactors?"

Why doesn't the Defense Department consider the use of solar cells comparable to that of transistors? Why such intransigence?

Last June the Energy Research and Development Agency elevated solar energy to the same status as nuclear fusion and the breeder reactor. Yet funding for the coming year shows a gross decline among the three. Solar energy gets only a fraction of the money the others get. If the chief energy official, Frank Zarb, publicly urges that nuclear energy be pushed aggressively, if the government is still intent on building one nuclear reactor a month for the next fifteen years and if the Federal Energy Administration sets up a special office to look for new energy within the government.

Yet, the production versus cost tables show that the government could develop solar cells at minimal cost.

The first thing needed is a survey to find existing federal facilities where the use of solar cells would be economically feasible. Coast Guard cutters agree, for example, that reliable solar cells could save thousands on their 12,000 minor lighting systems and buoys. Their purchase alone would almost double the production of the infant industry and almost surely lead to cost reductions.

The trouble is that big government and big business do not yet know how to deal with the new device. Government reports consistently note that solar cell electricity will first become one of the most important energy sources and community use. Yet government officials insist that the cell must be proven successful as compared with existing utility systems.

Small Business

It also seems clear that the government does not like to deal with small business. Yet it is the small manufacturers who entered the field when the big boys were not interested. They have reduced the cost of solar electricity power, who have gained experience and who have demonstrated that solar power is not just a dream.

It therefore makes little sense that recent research and development contracts in the solar cell field have gone to large corporations, such as General Electric and Westinghouse, which have no experience and enough of their own to enter the field without government assistance. These contracts are of much greater help to small manufacturers who lack capital but have invested years of effort.

First of all, a bewildered public needs a great deal more honest information about the potential of solar-generated electricity as an alternative to nuclear power.

Mr. Morris, a co-director of the Institute for Local Self-Reliance, is the author of "The Dilemma of Solar Cells." He wrote the for The Washington Post.

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Some Experts Question Decision

Whitlam Urges Nonviolence As Protests Over Ouster Rise

By Fox Butterfield

CANBERRA, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Former Prime Minister Gough Whitlam appealed for calm today as popular reaction against his unexpected dismissal by the governor-general Tuesday continued to mount.

An estimated 1,000 demonstrators in Sydney pushed their way into the office of News, Ltd., publisher of three anti-Whitlam papers, and burned large bundles of an afternoon edition. The crowd, mostly students, also snuffed with police and blocked delivery of the papers.

In Canberra, the federal capital, Mr. Whitlam asked his Labor supporters to refrain from violence during the forthcoming election campaign—the vote is scheduled for Dec. 12—in order not to create a backlash against the party. His plea was issued after death threats had been made against the new Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser, of the Liberal party, and the discovery of obscene slogans painted on the house of the governor-general, Sir John Kerr.

In addition to the public reaction, some further questions were also being raised by legal authorities on the propriety of the governor-general's firing of Mr. Whitlam while the former prime minister still had a majority in the House of Representatives.

The governor-general, traditionally only a figurehead representative of the Queen, asked after Mr. Whitlam was unable to get the government's budget approved by the opposition-controlled Senate.

The questions over the governor-general's intervention stemmed from Australia's anomalous constitutional system, which was copied partly from Britain and partly from the United States.

French Communist Blueprint Mirrors Wavering Soviet Aims

By Elias Antar

PARIS, Nov. 13 (AP)—The French Communist party, Moscow's most powerful friend in Western Europe, yesterday published a lengthy manifesto showing it to be in considerable ambivalence over signals emanating from the Kremlin.

The document, taking up four full pages in L'Humanite, the party newspaper, is entitled, "What the Communists Want for France" and is intended to guide party action during the next three years. After discussion by the 22,400 Communist cells in France, it will be approved at the party's 22d congress in February.

In paragraph after paragraph, the manifesto stressed that the party's road to power lies first and foremost in a comprehensive strengthening of its cadres and adherents. But beyond that, it reflects uncertainty over the messages from Moscow in recent months and how they should be translated in terms of French politics.

Since August, opposing themes have been enunciated in Moscow concerning relations with the West and between Western Communist parties and their political allies.

Passing Phenomenon

The official policy is still to promote détente with the West and to consider the capitalist world's economic crisis as a passing phenomenon. By implication, at least, Western Communist parties are free to determine their own policies, a position loudly defended by the French party.

But a hard-line group of Soviet ideologists has published articles saying that the West's economic crisis is fundamental and foreshadows the downfall of capitalism. Western Communist parties must move, they say, by promoting general strikes and other "peaceful and nonpeaceful methods."

Leaders of the Italian and Spanish Communist parties have firmly said that they will aim for power through elections with centrist parties and free elections. The Portuguese Communist party has been equally unequivocal but at the other extreme—leading a continuing struggle in the streets and within the army to gain power in Lisbon.

Today's document shows that the French Communists are uneasy about how to proceed.

Secretary-general Georges Marchais told the Central Committee meeting which issued the manifesto that only democratic means having full popular support would be observed by the party. "The party is categorically against the concept of a forceful blow by a militant minority," he declared.

Democracy Is Revolutionary

But after seemingly rejecting the Kremlin's hardliners, Mr. Marchais explained: "The democratic road that we propose is a revolutionary one: it is the road of the unified battle of the working class and the popular masses. . . . The transformation of society can come only through class struggle."

The document is also ambivalent on the alliance with the Socialists, who are suspect in Moscow. It pays lip service to the opposition's Joint Program of Government issued by the two parties and their Leftist Radical allies and says that the Communists will continue to cooperate. But it also adds that the Socialists are not to be trusted.

The document charges the Socialists—who have been gaining strength in recent by-elections—with "cooperating with reactionaries" in municipal governments. Mr. Marchais declared that, "if the Socialists were to dominate the left, they would turn their backs on the joint program and return to the policy of class collaboration with the bourgeoisie."

Jane's Says U.S. Leads World in Unmanned Spying Aircraft

LONDON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The United States leads the world in development of unmanned planes for use on spy missions, the authoritative Jane's All the World's Aircraft said yesterday.

In its 1975-76 edition, it listed nearly 100 such aircraft developed by the United States compared with only two known unmanned target planes built by the Soviet Union.

"They have a cloak-and-dagger quality to rival James Bond at his best," Jane's editor John Taylor said.

Jane's also said that Soviet technology remains inferior to that of the West, although the Russians may beat the world in the race to put the first supersonic airliner into regular service.

Interior Technology

Suggestions that Soviet technology is inferior to the West's in any field are incomprehensible to some people in view of the



SAVE THE TREES—When motorists in Hamburg took to the sidewalks to find parking space, it was not only the pedestrians, but the trees that suffered. People got used to the obstacle course, but many a tree was hurt by a bumper. Hamburg erected steel posts to protect the trees. Other German cities followed suit.

Union-Shop Bill Is Delayed

Lords Defy Commons Over Press Freedom

By Robert B. Seiple Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The House of Lords, in a rare act of defiance on a major bill, has temporarily blocked a government proposal to restore to British unions the freedom to organize closed shops.

The Conservative government had curtailed that freedom when it was in power in 1971 and Prime Minister Harold Wilson promised union supporters that he would give it back to them.

By overwhelming margins in two separate votes Tuesday evening, the Lords refused to accept the bill unless it was amended to give statutory protection to editors and writers who are not now members of a journalists' union and do not wish to join.

The Lords did not object to the broad intent of the bill but they said, in effect, that if the closed-shop principle were applied to publishing it would threaten basic freedoms of the press.

The chamber has managed to frustrate the government's intentions to carry out a major campaign pledge in the present session of Parliament. It has forced the government to reintroduce the measure in the next session, beginning Wednesday.

Commons Debate

The Lords' action provoked unusually bitter exchanges in the House of Commons yesterday when Michael Foot, the secretary for employment and the measure's main spokesman, announced that the government would reintroduce an amended version in the next session.

Mr. Foot said the Lords had challenged "democratic rule."

Bearings Found In London Bomb

LONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—A bomb that killed one man and injured 15 at a London restaurant last night was packed with ball bearings intended to maim as many diners as possible, police said today.

The bomb was thrown through the window of Scott's, a favorite with royalty and film stars in the Mayfair district.

Forensic experts found dozens of metal balls embedded in the restaurant ceiling today and one was removed from the body of the dead man, a 50-year-old company director on a business trip to London from the north of England. It was the first time that ball bearings had been used in the recent spate of bomb attacks in and around the capital attributed to IRA terrorists.

thority" and flouted the will of the House of Commons. Labor members described the Lords as "a bunch of unselected busybodies."

Conservatives and some Laborites replied that the Lords had merely exercised their constitutional prerogative and in a worthy cause.

As a practical matter, the Lords cannot defeat the government in the next session, unless they wish to risk a major constitutional clash. But their uncommonly stout resistance, combined with backstage pressure from powerful figures in the publishing industry, had already forced the government into concessions.

Unemployment A Factor

Until last year, few persons had voiced fears that the closed shop would affect the way that decisions were made at newspapers. But with unemployment in the industry rising and members of the National Union of Journalists growing more outspoken, editors and publishers became concerned that a union with the freedom to organize closed shops would force senior

editors to join, would begin to dictate hiring practices and would slowly begin to deny writers who were not members of the union access to the public print.

Many working journalists scoffed at these fears, arguing that a majority of union members, except perhaps the most militant, were opposed by training and temperament to regimentation.

But the House of Lords disagreed—including one of its most powerful members, Lord Goodman, a well-known figure on the London scene and chairman of the Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Two Amendments

Under Lord Goodman's leadership, the Lords insisted on two amendments. One would establish a "charter" of press freedoms, guaranteeing freedom of access to outside contributors and exempting editors from obligatory membership. The second amendment would give statutory backing—that is, the force of law—to the charter and its guarantees.

A compromise was debated and finally approved, in part, in the House of Commons and will be included in any new bill, although without the statutory guarantees the Lords wanted. Tuesday night's vote indicated that the Lords still want the guarantees, but there is little chance they will fight the government a second time around.

WHO Reports Smallpox Found Only in Ethiopia

GENEVA, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Asia is now free of smallpox and Ethiopia is the only country still recording some cases, the World Health Organization announced today.

Bangladesh, the last Asian country with smallpox, was officially declared free of the disease yesterday, WHO said.

The last case in Bangladesh was found on Sept. 15—a 2-year-old girl, Sokina Begum, of the village of Shekhpura in Chittagong district. Sokina suffered a mild case.

Dr. Donald Henderson, head of WHO's campaign to eradicate smallpox around the world, said that since Sept. 15, a total 12,000 health workers have conducted house-to-house searches throughout Bangladesh's 150,000 villages but found no further cases. Just six months ago, the country reported 2,900 cases.

The cases in Ethiopia are of a mild type that is fatal to only 1 per cent of those contracting the disease.

There are 90 Ethiopian villages that, within the last six weeks, have announced one or more cases, WHO said.

Loot Estimate Is Cut In Krupp Gem Holdup

MUNICH, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Krupp family has revised downward to 200,000 deutsche marks (about \$78,000) the value of jewelry robbed by three gunmen from a Munich apartment, police said today. The loss had been estimated at 2 million marks.

The family said a box of jewelry believed taken in the Tuesday night holdup of Anneliese von Bohlen und Halbach, former wife of the late Alfred Krupp, was overlooked by the three masked gunmen and thus the losses were considerably lower than estimated.

Oil Drifting Ashore On British Beaches

DOVER, England, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Oil from a supertanker which collided with a British warship began drifting onto beaches near here today as demands grew for stricter control of ships in the crowded English Channel.

An armada of small craft using detergent sprays fought to stop more oil from coming ashore as slicks menaced a 30-mile stretch of coast around this southeast port.

Amin Reads Hills' Book, Then Recalls His Envoy to London

NAIROBI, Nov. 13 (UPI)—President Idi Amin of Uganda today recalled his chief diplomat from London following publication of an allegedly anti-Uganda book by British lecturer Dennis Hills.

In a remarkable attack on Mr. Hills, who was rescued from a firing squad in Uganda earlier this year by the personal intervention of British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, Gen. Amin accused the Briton of being a sex maniac and drunkard.

Diplomatic observers in Nairobi said Gen. Amin's latest outburst against Mr. Hills could once more place the British community of several hundred persons in Uganda in jeopardy, although Gen. Amin did underline that his official relations with London recently had been good.

Gen. Amin earlier this year

touched off a major diplomatic incident when he arrested Mr. Hills, 51, and threatened to put him in front of a firing squad for treason. In a manuscript seized by Ugandan authorities, Mr. Hills accused Gen. Amin of being a "village tyrant."

Gen. Amin several times postponed the execution and he was finally saved and flown back to Britain after the personal intervention of Queen Elizabeth, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaïre and a visit to Kampala by Mr. Callaghan.

Radio Uganda said today that Gen. Amin had received "from Irish, Scottish and Welsh friends" a copy of the Hills book, "The White Pumpkin," recently published in England without the references to Gen. Amin as a village tyrant.

Nevertheless, after reading the book, Gen. Amin immediately recalled his acting high commissioner to London, Frederick Isenstein, for a briefing.

Gen. Amin described the book as "more malicious propaganda against Uganda" and described Mr. Hills as a drunk and a "sex maniac" who mixed with prostitutes during his stay in Uganda.

2 IRA Factions End Feud After 2 Bloody Weeks

BELFAST, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Two feuding factions of the Irish Republican Army have agreed to end a bloody three-week feud that cost the lives of 11 persons and injured more than 50.

The Marxist-oriented Official IRA and the militant Provisional IRA said they would stop fighting immediately and meet for talks to settle the differences between them.

"We welcome the news that hostilities have ended," the two sides said in identical statements.

The announcement was made after two Roman Catholic priests attached to a Redemptorist monastery in the Catholic Falls Road area of Belfast held talks with both parties to arrange a settlement.

A six-year-old girl was one of the victims of the feud. Most of those killed or injured were members of the Official IRA. Thirty persons are still in hospitals with bullet wounds.

Australians Are Given Remains of Newsmen

JAKARTA, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—The Australian Embassy yesterday received the remains and personal effects of five Australian television newsmen who were killed in Portuguese Timor more than a month ago.

A senior Indonesian official said that the newsmen had been found in the town of Balibo, which was captured by pro-Indonesian forces last month.

Ne Win Sees Mao

PERKING, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Burmese President Ne Win met Chairman Mao Tse-tung today for a "cordial and friendly conversation."

Turkish Bath Sheds Image

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (UPI)—A Turkish bathhouse that called itself the "Embassy" has agreed to drop that name—at the request of the Turkish Embassy in Tokyo.

The embassy said it was receiving embarrassing telephone calls from persons who wanted to know the bathhouse's prices and whether it offered the services of women.

In Tokyo, Turkish bathhouses are simply called Toruko, the Japanese word for Turk. Persons seeking the bathhouse's telephone number from information operators called it Toruko Tashikan, which could mean either Turkish Embassy or Embassy Turkish Bath. The operators usually gave out the number of Turkey's diplomatic establishment.

Starting today, the bathhouse will be called the "Kofu," meaning old castle.

EEC Commission Says Recession Is Nearing End

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The recession is nearing an end in most European Economic Community nations, the Common Market's Executive Commission said today.

The commission, in its quarterly report, seemed to weaken the position of France and other European nations at an economic summit meeting at Rambouillet, France, this weekend. The Europeans had planned to urge President Ford to adopt expansionist policies to help Europe pull out of the recession.

The report advised the EEC nations "not to count too much on a boost to economic activity from third countries"—a reference to the United States, where signs of an upswing have been evident for months.

The report said, "It appears that the recession has bottomed out in France, West Germany and Denmark and is nearly at an end in the majority of the other member states. A moderate growth of gross [Common Market] industrial product in real terms during 1976 seems probable."

Recovery is likely to be slower in Britain and Belgium, the commission warned. It predicted a continuing rise in unemployment in the EEC until the middle of next year.

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Philips' Net Slumps 97.6% In Quarter**Nine Months' Earnings Are Down by 84.4%**

From Wire Dispatches
KINDHOVEN, Nov. 13 (AP)—Profits of Philips NV, the huge Dutch electric and electronics concern, were almost totally erased in the third quarter of the year, falling by 97.6 per cent. In the first nine months, earnings slumped by 84.4 per cent.

The company said today that earnings in the quarter totaled 10 million guilders (\$3.8 million), down from 425 million guilders in the same period of last year.

Net profit in the first nine months was 96 million guilders, down from 614 million guilders.

Sales in the quarter rose to 6.3 billion guilders from 5.7 billion, and in the nine months to 19.5 billion guilders from 17.6 billion.

Philips expects that the fourth quarter will not be worse than the third, but remains cautious in its forecasts, financial director J. O. Fergel said.

The low point in 1975 is past, he said, and the company expects a recovery in the fourth quarter, he told a press conference. The order book is increasing, he added.

Courtauld's Net Slumps
LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Net profit at Courtauld's Ltd. slumped to \$23.7 million in the third quarter, down from \$24.4 million in the same period last year, the textiles and fiber concern reported today.

Turnover fell to \$532.3 million from \$576.5 million. The company said an interim dividend of 1.84 pence, down from 2.748 pence.

In the fiber and textile fields, the company said, no general improvement is apparent. Although there are a few slightly encouraging signs, it said, trading results for the current second half may be no better than those of the first half.

Courtauld's said capital expenditures have been maintained at planned levels.

EEC Panel Issues Blueprint For Worker Participation

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13 (AP)—A blueprint to provide guidance to all nine European Community countries for establishing worker participation in company decision-making was published here today by the EEC Commission.

The commissioner responsible for the EEC internal market, Fynn G. Gundersen, told a press conference that the commission's existing proposals for company law reform required updating because they did not take account of current "political reality."

The new document is intended to make up this deficiency but still insists on the principle of a two-tier company structure which was laid down in the commission's earlier proposals.

Mr. Gundersen said there should be a transitional period between the one-board system used in France, Britain and Ireland and the two-tier system where there are a significant number of workers' representatives on the supervisory boards as in the Netherlands and Germany.

He said worker participation was more than ever a vital ambition for two reasons. First, even after the recession, public consumption would be very limited. Second, the structural changes in industry which will require people to move much more frequently in future from job to job and sector to sector will be profound.

The commissioner said that "a close and active collaboration between unions and management" was essential for the community's economic well-being.

EEC legislation should concentrate above all on worker participation at company board level, and it should be the commission's task to establish minimum rules by which this can be achieved, he said.

The commission suggests that a provision should be adopted to the effect that worker participation on a company's board should not be introduced against the wishes of a majority of a company's employees.

But it insists that a system whereby workers' representatives are informed and consulted—possibly with the power of veto over some decisions—is vital. It proposes that legislation to this effect should be extended to both public and private companies.

U.S. Foreign Investment Slows

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—The expansion of American industry overseas has slowed sharply this year, according to surveys and observations by businessmen and bankers. While the reasons differ over the extent and probable duration of the slowdown, they do agree that U.S. companies are subjecting prospective foreign investments to increasing scrutiny and that more and more projects, planned in better days, are being canceled or stretched out over a number of years.

The trend is particularly evident in U.S. investment in the industrialized countries, such as West Germany and Canada. "American companies don't seem keen on investing further in Europe," said Werner Gundlach, a vice-president of Chase Manhattan Bank. "A lot of them are deferring expenditures, and it is difficult to convince a board of directors to go ahead with a major outlay."

Mr. Gundlach said this indicated that the "American challenge" to European industry is over, with growth of U.S. subsidiaries peeling out of the momentum of sheer size and major acquisitions a rarity. Indeed, he noted that capital expenditures of European subsidiaries in the United States last year almost equaled those of American subsidiaries in Europe.

The most concrete evidence supporting this hypothesis is a survey conducted last summer by the Department of Commerce of some 350 American multinational companies and their 5,000 majority-owned foreign affiliates.

Published in the latest issue of the Survey of Current Business, the results show that property, plant and equipment expenditures of the affiliates are expected to grow only 4 per cent in 1975 after an increase of 25 per cent in 1974. Spending by manufacturing companies in developed countries is expected to decline 6 per cent.

"Although it is impossible to adjust the spending estimates for price change," Ned Horowitz wrote in the survey article, "it is evident that

spending plans for 1975 in many industries and countries are down substantially in real [constant dollar] terms from 1974."

Reasons cited to explain the current holding pattern of many American companies abroad include the following:

- The worldwide recession, which has cut into profit margins overseas. The hard-hit transportation industry, for example, including automobiles and shipping, will spend 18 per cent less abroad this year than last, although only last December the industry expected to increase its foreign spending 23 per cent.

- Substantial overexpansion in the last two years by companies trying to beat inflation. When demand slumped this year, many industries were left with excess capacity, such as the machinery industry, which expects to be operating at 50 per cent of capacity overseas at year-end.

- The oil crisis, which affected the investment plans of energy-intensive industries in the oil-importing countries of Europe. Concern about the availability and interruptibility of their fuel and raw materials has prompted many companies to take a wait-and-see attitude toward further expansion.

- The shortage of internally generated capital, which means that both domestic and foreign investments are being considered more rigorously than in the past.

- Dollar devaluation and higher inflation rates abroad, which have meant that the cost of doing business in Europe has been expanding much faster than in the United States. As a result, unit labor costs are lower in the United States than in any other major industrialized country and will continue to be so throughout the early 1980s, according to calculations of Michael Evans of Chase Economics, a subsidiary of Chase Manhattan Bank.

All of these factors notwithstanding, the absolute level of spending by American companies continues to grow, to an estimated \$27 billion this year.

Industry Recovering From Slump**Car Sales Rise in U.S., Belgium, Italy**

DETROIT, Nov. 13 (AP)—Domestic car sales in early November jumped 45 per cent from the dismal levels of a year ago, marking the sharpest year-to-year improvement for an industry selling period since 1972.

All four major U.S. car producers reported today strong sales gains compared with the first 10 days of November 1974, when the industry was in a sales slump.

General Motors Corp. sales were up 56 per cent from a year ago, Ford Motor posted a 22-per-cent increase, Chrysler reported a 47-per-cent jump and American Motors said its sales rose 100 per cent.

Total domestic car sales in the period were 198,945, stronger than most industry analysts expected. Sales of 136,921 in the year-ago period were the lowest for a non-strike early November in 15 years.

Analysis said the 45-per-cent increase was the highest for a period since the time 10 days of July 1972, when sales jumped 46 per cent. But they noted that the big increase in the latest period was more the result of anemic levels last year than of current strength.

The latest selling rate was still weak when compared with other recent early-November tempers, analysts said. Sales were down 11 per cent from early November 1973, when the Midwest oil embargo sent the industry into a two-year slump, and off 22 per cent from the period record established in 1971.

However, analysts also said the early-November figures, following a good performance in traditionally strong October, continued to pace an industry recovery from its worst slump in 40 years.

Belgian Sales Rise
BRUSSELS, Nov. 13 (AP)—Despite a worsening economic situation new car sales in Belgium rose 13.8 per cent in October, the Belgian Automobile Industry Federation said today.

Some 32,358 cars were sold in October against 28,411 in September. Compared with year-earlier figures, 1974 October sales were up 17.8 per cent on 27,497.

New-car sales have been on the increase since the beginning of 1975, the report showed. Over the first 10 months, new car registrations moved from 281,409 in the equivalent period of 1974 to 310,423, an increase of 5.5 per cent.

4% Rise in Italy
ROME, Nov. 13 (AP)—Automobile registrations in October totaled 32,597 units, up 4 per cent from the like 1974 month, for the first increase in more than a year.

The Automobile Club, which issued the partial figures for October today, said it is not yet clear if a trend was being established, but the figures seemed to indicate an initial recovery in the Italian market.

Toyota, Nissan Output Up
TOKYO, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Toyota Motor Co. said today October production rose to a monthly record of 230,628 units and was 6.1 per cent higher than September.

Swiss Jobless Rate Up
BERN, Nov. 13 (AP)—Swiss unemployment continued to soar last month to a new postwar high of 15.76, an increase by 86.6 per cent over the September level, authorities announced today. This represents 0.6 per cent of the total working population.

DC Gold Index Quotation
Nov. 13, 1975
London 148.70 148.85 148.90
Paris 142.75 142.85 142.90
U.S. dollar per ounce 148.50
Intermarket Gold Index Series "B" Bonds (Nov. 1, 1980)
Indiced value 1,000.00
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.
Delivered to — International Bankers

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Says the Situation Has Changed
Aide to Ford Hints He'll Approve Help for N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Citing a changed situation, President Ford's press secretary hinted today that the President could be moving toward approval of stopgap federal aid for New York City.

Press secretary Ron Nessen said Mr. Ford finds the latest efforts to develop a rescue package for the city "encouraging" and wants to study it in detail.

Mr. Nessen said that "obviously there has been finally, at long last, some serious action by New York City and New York State to solve their own problems."

As if to set the stage for a change in Mr. Ford's long-standing opposition to federal aid for New York City, Mr. Nessen said of the rescue plan that "the President feels that this action, if taken, would be a significant step toward solving the city's financial problems."

Meanwhile, Gov. Hugh Carey hinted today that a wage freeze or ceiling for employees of the state and perhaps local government officials to tell them the state might have to cut its aid to municipalities.

The governor said the state is facing a budget gap that he hopes to meet mostly with increased "temporary" taxes and with cuts in the state's operating budget. But he said some reductions in aid to local governments might also be needed, although "the last thing I want to do is add to your burden."

The governor declined to discuss other aspects of the multifaceted plan he will put before the legislature.

Although Mr. Nessen would not be drawn into a discussion of the type of federal assistance Mr. Ford might ultimately approve—or even to concede such help might be forthcoming—he said the city clearly will "need short-term money for seasonal reasons."

The White House spokesman said it was not clear, however, whether such money would have to come from the federal government or might be raised from other sources.

While declaring that Mr. Ford "certainly has not changed his

stand against a federal bailout," Mr. Nessen acknowledged that "the situation that we are talking about has changed."

Mr. Nessen appeared to underscore the possibility of Mr. Ford's support for some type of limited federal assistance by saying that Treasury Secretary William Simon is seeking written commitments "by the participants" that they would actually do what would be expected of them under the latest rescue plan that Gov. Carey is submitting to the legislature.

Mr. Nessen reported that the latest developments were "encouraging to the President and the

administration will monitor what is done."

He said he hoped details of the New York rescue package and the written commitments sought by Mr. Simon could be expected to reach Washington "in a relatively short period, the next couple of days."

Ford Hint Boosts Prices on Big Board

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Signs that the Ford administration is taking a closer look at New York City's request for federal guarantees to head off default sent stock prices up across a broad front early in the session, but late profit-taking turned prices mixed.

Advances outnumbered declines by a seven-to-six margin, although the bulge had been more than two to one in the morning, when the market hit its high level of the day.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 851.23 off 1.02. It was ahead 3.54 at 3 o'clock.

Volume totaled 25.97 million shares compared with 23.96 million yesterday.

Bond prices rose a point to 45 1/4 a day after reporting higher earnings.

Heavily-traded Virginia Electric & Power rose 1/8 to 13 5/8 on \$75,000 shares, including a block of 135,100 shares crossed at 13 3/4.

Sedco, which reported higher earnings picked up 7/8 to 23 after having traded as high as 23 3/4.

Petrol Shares jumped 1/4 to 71. It also came in with improved profits.

Automotive shares were unchanged to fractionally lower, although car makers reported large increases in early-November sales of new model automobiles.

Getty Oil jumped 3/4 to 169 1/4, reversing the sharp decline a day earlier.

Kearney & McCarty lost 1 5/8 to 72 1/2, although it had been ahead nearly 3 points in the morning following a bullish earnings forecast.

Grand Union dropped 1 1/4 to 14 3/4. Cavenham (USA) said it is planning to make an offer for additional shares of Grand Union.

Also lower were IBM down 3 5/8 to 221 3/8, National Semiconductor 1 5/8 to 43 3/4, Digital Equipment 3 5/8 to 136, and Eastman Kodak 1 to 106 5/8.

However, Hughes Tool rose a point to 40, Chemical New York

1 1/4 to 30 1/2, and Burroughs 1 1/8 to 80 7/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in moderate trading. The Amex index rose 0.38 to 85.66.

Husky Oil dipped 1/8 to 19 1/8, while American Matco "A" dipped 3/8 to 17 1/4.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.27 to 83.20.

Government and corporate bond prices moved lower in quiet trading.

Dealers said the market is concerned that the Federal Reserve's monetary policy may become less accommodative if New York's financial crisis is resolved without default.

Federal funds moved lower, closing at 5.125 per cent without any direct Federal Reserve intervention in the market, while Treasury bill yields continued to move ahead.

In Chicago commodity selling set off some liquidation late in the session on the Board of Trade and most farm commodity futures turned weak.

Wheat futures lost 5 cents a bushel while soybeans, meal and oil and corn futures turned mixed. Oats maintained a small gain.

Company Reports
Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

	1975	1974
Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	661.0	442.0
Profit	15.7	—7.0
Per Share	0.53	—

	1975	1974
Year	2,300.0	2,000.0
Revenue	—	275.5
Profit	—	0.94
Per Share	—	—

	1975	1974
Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	665.5	636.8
Profit	23.1	31.0
Per Share	1.35	1.29

	1975	1974
Year	2,607.8	2,480.9
Revenue	—	75.8
Profit	—	4.89
Per Share	—	4.65

	1975	1974
Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	500.49	320.28
Profit	14.40	12.76
Per Share	0.70	0.61
Share Dil	0.66	0.59

	1975	1974
Nine Months	1,322.37	829.78
Revenue	—	46.76
Profit	—	2.05
Per Share	—	2.26
Share Dil	—	2.15

	1975	1974
Third quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	390.1	378.1
Profit	3.85	5.61
Per Share	0.80	1.25
Share Dil	0.74	1.06

	1975	1974
Nine months	1,099.1	1,085.3
Revenue	—	9.04
Profit	—	14.27
Per Share	—	3.08
Share Dil	—	2.97

	1975	1974
Third quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	2,722.0	2,719.0
Profit	81.96	111.29
Per Share	0.66	0.90

	1975	1974
Nine months	8,219.0	8,111.0
Revenue	—	360.02
Profit	—	2.90
Per Share	—	2.85
Share Dil	—	—

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Development of an assumed investment of DM 10,000 in UNIFONDS shares for different currencies

The reinvestment of all distributions and all costs were taken into account

Currency	Equivalent of DM 100 on 12th April 1956	Invested at formation of UNIFONDS	Equivalent of DM 100 on 30th June 1975	Value of shares at the redemption price	Profit in %
Deutsche Mark	—	10,000.—	—	47,971.90	378.7
US Dollar	23.81	2,380.95	42.58	20,426.44	757.9
Pound Sterling	8.50	850.34	19.06	9,143.44	975.3
Swiss Franc	104.11	10,411.47	106.39	51,037.30	390.2
Belgian Franc	1,190.48	119,048	1,497.45	718,355	503.4
French Franc	8,333.7	833,337	171.34	82,195.05	886.3
Dutch Florin	90.48	9,048	103.83	49,855.31	448.9
Italian Lire	14,865	1,486,547	28,745	12,830,055	763.1
Austrian Schillings	619.05	61,904.94	705.17	338,293.45	446.6
Japanese Yen	8,571	857,118	12,594	6,041,581	604.9

—1975— Stocks and High. Low. Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot.	Chris Close	—1975— Stocks and High. Low. Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot.	Chris Close	—1975— Stocks and High. Low. Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot.	Chris Close
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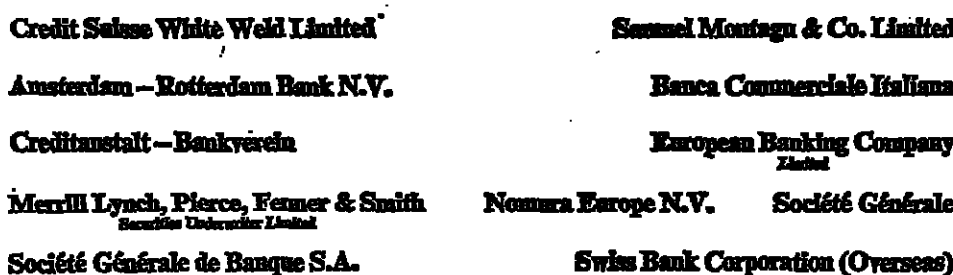
—1975— Stocks and High. Low. Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot.	Chris Close	—1975— Stocks and High. Low. Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot.	Chris Close	—1975— Stocks and High. Low. Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot.	Chris Close
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NOV. 13. 1975

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Floating Rate Capital Notes 1982



NEW ISSUE

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This advertisement appears only as a matter of record.*

March 1, 1972

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U.S. Public Skeptical of Politicians' Economic Ability

By Hobart Rowen
PALM BEACH, Fla., Nov. 12 (UPI)—With the renewed specter of double-digit inflation, and worrisome change in the direction of unemployment, it has been a week of sobering economic news.

Inflation, as measured by the wholesale price index, jumped 1.8 per cent in October, the equivalent of an annual rate of about 21 per cent. Although there were some one-time factors present (new car prices, for example), the October number was a stunning surprise to administration men.

The jobs rate jump, from 3.3 per cent in September to 3.8 per cent in October, is a discouraging development after a few

months of apparent improvement. Although one month's figures are never definitive, the message of the October data seems to be that the economy simply is not growing fast enough to absorb all the new entrants in the labor force.

Normally, this kind of dismal economic news would be of enormous help to the political party out of power, currently the Democrats, and of great harm to the "ins" the Republicans.

But at a symposium of institutional investors here sponsored by the Washington Forum, an economic research and advisory group, pollster Pat Caddell cautioned that the public is "heated" by economic problems.

His analysis, as he explained it to the money men here, would indicate that President Ford is losing confidence in his own economic policy.

What Mr. Caddell finds, to the contrary, is a cynical public that not only believes Mr. Ford is not dealing effectively with wage, price, energy and related problems, but that Democrats are not likely to do much better.

To turn the economic issue into a "plus," Mr. Caddell said, a Democratic presidential candidate would have to "convince the voters that he understands economic problems and knows what to do about them. And so far, I don't see anyone doing that."

If the economic future is uncertain, so is the political outlook. After the "Sunday night massacre" that jettied key figures in and out of top cabinet positions, it is no longer certain, a panel on politics agreed, that President Ford is assured of re-election merely because he is the incumbent.

As a matter of fact, panel chairman Kevin Connolly of the Washington Forum said with a smile that the discussion, which some weeks back had been titled: "Ford vs. what's-his-name," now had to be changed to "what's-

his-name vs. what's-his-name."

One takes away only a series of question marks from the discussion here. Will unemployment, clearly too high, come down much if at all in 1976? Will high inflation rates shatter consumer confidence? Will veto of a tax extension bill, as threatened by the President, abort an already shaky recovery? Will a heavy calendar of labor negotiations next year touch off a new wage-price spiral?

An influential administration economic adviser privately observed, in the wake of the October wholesale price index, that "the other couple of months like this" will force a re-examination of the administration's basic belief that inflation in 1976 can be held to a 7-per-cent annual rate.

And as for the President, the need for him to scramble to be re-nominated means that all economic programming must be designed with an eye carefully cocked at Ronald Reagan and the other GOP hopefuls.

So better down the hatch for 1976: Almost anything and everything can happen on both the political and economic fronts—and probably will.

International Stock Indexes

	Nov. 13, 1975	Nov. 12, 1975	Nov. 11, 1975
Amsterdam	118.70	118.50	118.50
Brussels	118.70	118.50	118.50
Frankfurt	146.55	146.55	146.55
London	146.55	146.55	146.55
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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 13

-WEE- Stocks and Bonds		Stk.		3 Mtn. Cr's		-WEE- Stocks and Bonds		Stk.		3 Mtn. Cr's	
High	Low	P/E	100s	High	Low	P/E	100s	High	Low	P/E	100s
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U.S. Pro Leagues Besieged by Financial Crises, Congress and Courts

By Craig Ammerman

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—

The worst economic crisis to confront professional sports in recent history has caused the death of 13 teams and one league in the last month, and the bloodletting is far from over.

Escalating salaries, labor problems, legal challenges and the threat of intervention by Congress and federal agencies have combined with the pressures of inflation to produce an atmosphere in which more teams and perhaps another league or two will cease to exist.

Major league baseball, with its big stadiums, low ticket prices and numerous games, is generally in good financial shape.

The folding of the World Football League and of the San Diego and Baltimore franchises in the American Basketball Association are part of a trend that seems certain to continue: the shrinking of a professional sports world that is too big, too expensive and too complex to exist on reasonable economic terms.

When the 10-team WFL ended its 18-month life in which \$30 million was lost, the league president, Chris Hammer, said: "We will not be the last to go." He was right. The San Diego ABA team ceased operations Tuesday, and other teams in several sports are in trouble.

The expansionism of the late 1960s, when promoters such as Gary Davidson created leagues at will, is over. The structure of most sports is in question in the courts and their future is in question at the box office.

The average salary in pro basketball is \$100,000. In pro hockey it is \$70,000. The National Hockey League lost its television contract and the National Basketball Association's ratings are weak. The other leagues—the ABA and World Hockey Association—are without TV income.

In the 1974-75 season, 25 of the 28 pro basketball teams lost money. It is estimated that 15 lost more than \$1 million. An estimated 23 of the 32 pro hockey teams lost money.

Last year, each of the 28 teams in the National Football

League received a record \$2.2 million in revenue from TV contracts. Yet a record eight teams lost money.

The NFL's Washington Redskins lost a reported \$750,000 last year, and their prospects for new income are slim. In 1970, the Redskins sold tickets in their 55,000-seat stadium for \$5, \$7, \$8 and \$12. Now those tickets cost \$9, \$11, \$12 and \$18.

Higher Redskins Salaries: One reason is higher salaries. A club spokesman said the average Redskins player made \$25,000 in 1970. Now, the average is \$54,000.

Neither the Redskins nor the NFL is likely to go under. The same cannot be said for basketball's ABA or hockey's WHA.

The Minnesota Fighting Saints are one of 14 teams in the WHA. The club draws a good average home crowd of 9,000, yet it is one of four league teams which reportedly could go bust this season.

The Saints' twice-monthly payroll for 28 players and 17

other persons is \$140,000. It is due tomorrow, and the team didn't have the money to meet it until last night. "The Saints are in trouble... big trouble," said the league president, Ben Haskin.

'The expansionism of the late 1960s, when promoters such as Gary Davidson created leagues at will, is over.'

The structure of most sports is in question in the courts and their future is in question at the box office.'

The WHA held a league meeting earlier this week, and an official said afterward, "I would not be surprised if two or three teams dropped out of our league before the end of the season."

ABA Teams in Trouble

The ABA's problems may be more critical. As league officials work on printing their third different schedule in a month, as many as three of the eight remaining teams are re-

ported in some financial trouble. One is St. Louis. Last year, club officials said the team lost \$1.5 million to \$2 million with an average home attendance of 4,600. This year, the payroll is higher and the club is averag-

ing less than 3,000 at home. "We cannot exist with the few people that are coming out for the games," said the club president, Harry Weltman, who has talked of moving the club to Cincinnati.

Eighteen years ago, a mild furor was created when baseball's Brooklyn Dodgers and New York Giants went West. Now, teams change names and jump to other cities as if it were normal business practice.

Meanwhile, Congress and federal agencies are watching closely. In the past, it has been possible for an owner to absorb losses by writing off the full cost of his franchise over a five-year period on tax returns as the depreciation value of his players. The Internal Revenue Service, in a case it took to an Atlanta federal court, apparently has cut the amount an owner can write off in half.

Since an NFL franchise costs \$16 million, the effect of that decision could be great. And a congressional committee has approved legislation which would further restrict amounts an owner could claim as the depreciation value of his players.

There are also serious challenges in the courts. The NFL's rules that bind a player to one team, and thus prevent open-market bidding for top talent, are being tested in two federal courts. A similar suit challenging the NBA's rules is before New York judges.

The NFL is also defending itself before a National Labor Relations Board examiner on

15 charges of unfair labor practices. And that is not the only labor problem facing professional leagues.

The NFL has endured two strikes in the past 15 months. There has not been a contract between the league and the players' union for almost two years, and the players' pension fund could go broke in December if a new contract is not signed by then.

Labor Contracts Pending Another league without a labor contract is the NBA, and major league baseball must negotiate a new contract with its players' union before the next season. Strikes in both sports are possible.

The NBA and NHL seem to be strong enough to endure the times. But they will not emerge untouched. The NBA canceled expansion plans last year. The NHL did the same and two teams came close to folding. NFL officials claim their league will survive considerably if it loses the suits now in federal courts.

Clarence Campbell, commissioner of the NHL, said, "If something drastic doesn't hap-

pen, there will be a contraction of teams soon."

NFL Adds

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Two former World Football League players, John Wibur and Larry Jameson, have been certified to sign with National Football League teams, an NFL spokesman has said.

Wibur, 31, a guard, played in the NFL for eight years with the Dallas Cowboys, Los Angeles Rams and Washington Redskins. He was released by Washington in 1974 and signed with the Hawaiians of the WFL.

Jameson, a 6-foot-7, 270-pound rookie from Indiana, was a 1975 sixth-round draft choice of the NFL St. Louis Cardinals. He signed instead with the Chicago Wind of the WFL.

The rulings were made at a meeting of NFL owners at which agreement could not be reached on a plan for stocking the league's two new franchises—Seattle and Tampa—which will join next season. The owners will meet again Nov. 19.

Islanders Downed 5-1 in NHL

Sabourin's 10th Goal Boosts Seals

DARLINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The Montreal Canadiens' Gary Sabourin scored his 10th goal last night to lead the Montreal Canadiens to a 5-1 victory over the New York Islanders in a National Hockey League game.

Sabourin registered his goal in the second period to give the Canadiens a 3-0 lead.

The Seals wrapped up the victory with two more goals in the third period, one by Larry Patey and the other by Jim Pappin.

The victory was the second straight for the Seals and moved them into a tie with Boston Bruins for third place in the Adams Division.

Capitals 6, Penguins 6

At Landover, Md., Washington Capitals defeated the Pittsburgh Penguins 6-4.

Monahan's final goal, to complete his first NHL hat trick, came at 17:39 of the final period.

Just two minutes earlier, Monahan appeared to be the goat when he failed to clear a block by the Pittsburgh Penguins.

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intact; Chicago now has gone unbeaten in its last seven games while the Rangers are winless in four games since making their big trade with Boston. The point gained by the Hawks enabled them to stretch their first place lead in the Smythe Division to six points over the St. Louis Blues.

Vadnais Joins Team

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Although in dire need of a pick-me-up, the Rangers failed to get one last night when Carol Vadnais played for the team for the first time.

The defenseman, acquired with Phil Esposito from the Boston Bruins last week for Brad Park,

had refused to report to New York and missed three games on the Rangers' road trip. Perturbed over a discredited "no-trade" clause in his contract with the Bruins and concerned about his wife's health after a recent operation, Vadnais remained in Boston until Esposito and Emile Francis, the Rangers' general manager, helped change his mind.

The biggest Ranger plus from Vadnais occurred in the body-check department. Inspired by the presence of Vadnais, Gilles Marote gave out some of the fiercest blocks seen in a Ranger uniform in a long time.

Esposito will be unable to play until this weekend because of his sore ankle.

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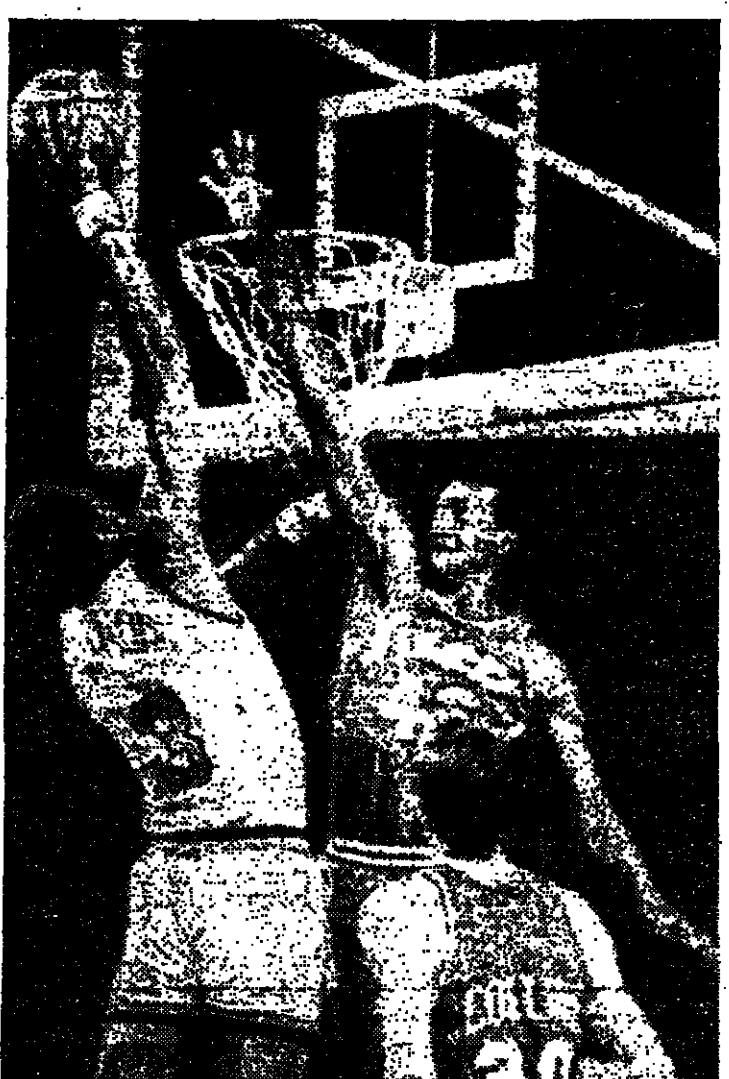
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United Press International.

Harvey Catchings of Philadelphia goes way up in trying to block shot by Milwaukee's Elmore Smith in NBA game at Philadelphia Wednesday night. Bucks won, 107-84.

Top-Seed Ashe and Kodes Upset in London

LONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Top-seeded Arthur Ashe of the United States and fourth-seeded Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia, both Wimbledon singles champions, were upset in the quarter-finals of the Deyar Cup tennis tournament here today.

Ashe was knocked out of the event by fellow American Eddie Dibbs, the sixth seed, 6-4, 6-2. The result ended the hopes of London's tennis fans for a repeat of this year's Wimbledon final between Ashe and Jimmy Connors, which Ashe won in four sets.

Kodes, the 1973 Wimbledon champion, came up against Buster Mottram of Britain, and never had a chance as the lanky Mottram raced to a 6-0, 6-1 triumph.

Kodes, badly needing the grand prize points to insure a place in the Masters' final tournament in Stockholm next month, was outclassed.

Young Britain, who defeated fifth-seeded Roscoe Tanner of the United States in the opening round.

Against Dibbs, Ashe found himself facing a specialist of the slow court on which this tournament is being played and Ashe showed that he has not yet mastered the switch from the faster surfaces on which he excels.

Dibbs exerted pressure by breaking Ashe's service in the opening game and it stood up for the set. Ashe often looked capable of breaking back, but could not quite accomplish it.

In another quarterfinal, the Netherlands of Romania beat Haroon Rahim of Pakistan 4-6, 6-2, 6-4. Jimmy Connors of the United States beat Bernie Mitton of South Africa, 6-1, 6-1 in the fourth quarterfinal.

Orantes, Rosewall Outset

HONG KONG, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Top-seed Manuel Orantes of Spain, the reigning U.S. Open champion, was ousted from the \$50,000 Citizens tennis tournament by another Spaniard, Juan Gisbert, 33, here today after

going on court against medical advice.

Orantes, weak from a virus infection, went down 6-3, 6-3.

Australian third seed Ken Rosewall also did not make the last eight. He was beaten 6-2, 4-6, 6-4, by unseeded American Alex Mayer, 23.

Mayer and Gisbert entered the quarterfinals along with Mexican Raul Ramirez, who beat Australian Ray Keldie 6-4, 6-0; Bob Carmichael, who beat fellow Australian Ross Case 3-6, 6-0, 8-6; Tom Okker, of the Netherlands, who beat Australian Syd Ball 6-2, 6-3; and American Brian Gottfried, who ousted Australian Dick Crealy 6-2, 6-1.

Evert Joins WTT

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 13 (UPI)—U.S. Open champion Chris Evert ended her resistance to organized league play today and signed a six-figure, multiyear contract with the Phoenix Racquets of World Team Tennis.

ABA Standings

East	W	L	Pct	GB
Kentucky	7	1	.875	0
New York	6	4	.600	2
St. Louis	6	5	.545	2 1/2
Virginia	1	10	.091	7 1/2

West	W	L	Pct	GB
Denver	7	2	.778	0
San Antonio	6	3	.667	1
Indiana	2	8	.200	1 1/2
Utah	2	7	.222	0

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games
Los Angeles 110, New Orleans 100 (Aldridge 18, Frazier 20; Nelson 17, Conley 16).
Milwaukee 107, Philadelphia 84 (Driscoll 23, Smith 14; Collins 24, Carter 23).

Buffalo 93, Houston 20 (McAdoo 23, Smith 20; Murphy 20, Knepper 14).
Atlanta 109, Detroit 106 (Drew 27, Van Arsdale 20; Laster 10, G. Porter 10).

Kansas City 107, Seattle 92 (Wednesday 26, Archibald 22; Walker 22, Brown 13, Gray 10).

ABA Results

Wednesday's Games
Utah 104, New York 116 (Boone 25, Roche 20; Evers 11, Brown 24).
Kentucky 84, St. Louis 81 (Averitt 21, Jones 20; Lucas 27, Gentry 17).
San Antonio 104, Virginia 112 (Gervin 26, Silas 22; Burdett 27, Wise 21).

NBA Scoring

McAdoo, Buffalo	Pts	Ft	Pct	Avg
Abdul-Jabbar, L.A.	25	10	22.2	21.7
Lester, Detroit	20	8	25.0	20.9
Archibald, K.C.	18	6	18.8	20.0
Drew, Atlanta	17	4	14.3	20.8
Maravich, K.C.	16	10	22.2	20.8
Murphy, Houston	16	4	14.3	20.7
P. Brown, Seattle	15	2	22.2	20.5
Spivey, Washington	13	3	22.2	20.2
Winters, Milwaukee	12	18	18.8	20.2

ABA Scoring

Erving, N.Y.	Pts	Ft	Pct	Avg
Knight, Indiana	11	14	28.6	20.0
Burden, Virginia	10	4	25.0	20.0
Boone, Utah	10	10	20.0	20.0
Isell, Denver	10	4	18.8	20.0
Gilmore, Kentucky	10	4	14.3	20.0
Wise, Virginia	10	12	22.2	20.0
Thompson, Denver	7	3	18.8	20.0
Silas, S.A.	6	10	22.2	20.0
Kron, S.A.	2	20	17.4	21.7

WHA Standings

Issei, Denver	89	48	18
Gilmore, Kentucky	45	48	13
Wise, Virginia	82	43	20
Thompson, Denver	75	31	18
Ellis, S.A.	65	48	17
Kenon, S.A.	72	30	17

Observer

Free Gum

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Every American with half a wit knows you don't get something for nothing. Why, then, do so many sensible people spend so much money on the task of television? Why are so many intelligent television executives so sensitive to the criticisms?

Virtually all U.S. network entertainment is necessarily trash and has been since television's youthful creative impulse flickered out in the winds of commerce 20 years ago. We need not be unduly sensitive about this. People like trash. Large numbers of people prefer it to quality produce, and not only in television.

The television industry, in fact, might well take pride in being the only major trash producer in the country that doesn't make the consumer pay for its goods. Contrast this with the fast-food industry's fees for edible trash, the publishing industry's \$10 and \$12.50 charges for readable trash or the movies' \$4 fee for cinematic trash.

You don't get something for nothing, and very often these days you don't get something for plenty, either. It makes little sense to fall away at television for giving us nothing for nothing, as if it were in a class with industries that charge for 17th-rate goods.

The dynamic men who control television have suffered this irrelevant criticism so long that many now take it seriously, become defensive when they hear it and fall into the trap of professing excellence as their goal. Their harsher critics, they are quick to note, like to boast that they never watch television. The more elaborate critics who reason for television to abandon the cops and give the public "rassles" and "erewhon" are at the same time looked upon with contempt for their ignorance of the economic realities of the Nielsen ratings.

Quite sensibly, television people point out that those who say they want "rassles" instead of "rhoda" are the very people who boast that they don't watch television and who probably wouldn't watch if it did produce "rassles." I think they're right in this, but wrong in using it to justify their involvement in the trash business, just as their critics are wrong in denouncing them for a trashy product.

The root of the matter lies in the government's original decision that television should be used as a marketing device instead of an entertainment, cultural or educational medium. This decision, consonant with the traditional philistinism of the government's vision of the U.S. future, guaranteed that every home would eventually be furnished with a flickering billboard which would provide constant advice about what goods were available for purchase.

Naturally, it had to be provided without charge. People will not pay \$4 to enter a theater and watch a billboard for two hours. Nor would they watch it at home with any regularity unless it also provided some uncommercial diversion.

So television had to provide something that could pass for entertainment. And it had to be bland enough not to move, disturb or exercise the minds of large numbers of people, since to do this might adversely affect the billboard. Television's purpose, after all, was to be salesmanship. The entertainment was to be only balm for the spiel-weary.

At the start, the salesmen obtained their look on television with the mendacious argument that in their hands it would provide the best at no cost—that we were, in fact, going to get something for nothing. Pay-TV has still not recovered from the stampe in which the public bought the salesmen's pitch.

The result of developing television as a billboard, and of licensing three networks to fight for one mass audience, has been to leave the networks no choice but to play to the lowest common denominator, which always produces trash.

Not all trash is bad. Some, in fact, is excellent. Of course, I think of "Gone With the Wind" and "The Godfather." Mary Jane Barra, "Gunga Din" and popcicles, which are truly classics of trash. Television entertainment has some that is very good, too, though nothing as good as these. Well—maybe "Gumsnake" in the old days.

It is time to criticize television for doing the only thing it can, considering its birthright. It is unduly sensitive of television people to fume at this criticism. Their task is to produce chewing gum for the eye, in Fred Allen's words, and why not? Newspapers run crossword puzzles, don't they? Nobody gets very angry about that.

The consummated love of (Gibbon's) life was the romance of a civilisation's decline, a project that dawned in his mind in Rome, as he wrote, 'while musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol, where the barefooted friars were singing vespers in the Temple of Jupiter.'

The Bicentennial of Decline and Fall

By Israel Shenker

WASHINGTON (NYT)—In this bicentennial season, scholars are commemorating not only the birth and rise of the American Republic but the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

That great work by England's Edward Gibbon (the first volume came out in 1776) inspired commentators and skeptics in dialogue here this week at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

"Why did Rome fall? Are we next?" was the theme, with participants suggesting parallels between the United States today and the Roman decline in Gibbon's account.

A supreme master of sources and of style, Gibbon (1737-1794) was abysmally logical, unreasonably learned, incurably ironic, impossibly diligent. In his early years sickly and slight, in mature years ungainly and corpulent, he was a dutiful son dependent on the largess of his father.

When he sought permission to marry, his father refused. "I sighed as a lover," Gibbon recalled, "I obeyed as a son."

The consummated love of his life was the romance of a civilization's decline, a project that dawned in his mind in Rome, as he wrote, "while musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol, where the barefooted friars were singing vespers in the Temple of Jupiter."

Conquering Hordes

The gods smiled on his enterprise and the public feasted on his account in which malice toward Christianity joined rare indulgence for the month's conquering hordes.

"I have described the triumph of barbarism and religion," Gibbon said.

He viewed history as "little more than the register of the crimes, follies, and misfortunes of mankind." Dissolution, profligacy, luxury and license became Rome's ruling passions; religious schemes were at the fabric of unity; and the martial arts were abandoned to mercenaries when not practiced against fellow Romans. The very expansion of empire threatened survival, and so did the erosion of years.

"A benchmark of historical imagination," Jaroslav Pelikan, dean of Yale's graduate school, and one of the two panelists, called Gibbon's work.

Prof. Pelikan is himself working at an enterprise hardly less audacious—the history of Christianity—and he is now approaching the glorious 19th century.

Shifting his thoughts to the 20th, he spoke of changing attitudes toward the family, of the disappearance even of common myths, of moral relativism and self-indulgence. In the Roman Empire, he recalled, only a minority could indulge its senses. "Everybody's entitled to be depraved now," he noted with a smile.

Recalling Gibbon's account of the bread-and-circus mentality ("The Roman people . . . considered the circus as their home,

their temple, and the seat of the republic"), Prof. Pelikan noted that the circus had not endangered statesmanship.

"The difference is that those people didn't vote," he noted, and they could therefore indulge themselves more responsibly than in today's America, where democracy depends on citizens' tragic apathy and indifference to the state.

The University of Chicago's Prof. William McGuffin, the other panelist, recalled Gibbon's view that freedom became license, enabling tyranny and destroying freedom.

Prof. McGuffin pointed to the last chapter of earlier decades when the United States was considered the "apex of human evolution" for its mastery of technology, its practice of liberty, its ardor for democracy.

No longer is America the standard to which the world aspires, he said, adding: "No society in times past has been so powerful or so vulnerable."

He outlined the dangers: energy shortage, civil disorders, mutations and plagues, climatic changes, a mercenary army separated from the civilian population, nuclear or biological war.

One of the guests, Rear Adm. George Miller, asked how the existence of nuclear weapons with hair triggers affected decline and fall.

"Much more sudden if it happens," Prof. McGuffin replied.

When Prof. Pelikan spoke of "privatism"—pursuit of selfish interests—Dr. Robert Goldwin, special consultant to President Ford, said that political philosophers have long struggled to reconcile private interest with public good.

Mixed Welcome

That conflict had no clearer issue this week than in ages past and many of the guest-participants extended a mixed welcome to the very notion of historical analogy.

San William Brook 3d of Tennessee pleaded for quantitative evidence of the seeds of decline and even suggested a skepticism that the seeds were there.

"The empire city [New York] is about to go bankrupt," noted another guest, terming this "a decline and fall that's happening very rapidly."

New Jersey Rep. Millicent Fenwick said, "I can't believe that we are so helpless that we cannot somehow exert ourselves and rouse ourselves again to some vision of what we could become, knowing that we're not the center of the universe."

Although it was small comfort, the panelists and other participants noted that regimes other than Rome's had fallen: the Greeks of Pericles, Florence and Venice, even czarism which defeated by insurrection.

Prof. McGuffin said, "There's a sense in which the decline of Rome can be looked on not as a decline of Rome but as an advance of Europe."

PEOPLE: Something to Cheer Up

The Mayor of New York

New York Mayor Abraham Beame has at least one reason to feel good—the annual award of the Optimist Club of New York. Beame took time out from financial worries Wednesday to accept the club's award, which was dated Oct. 27, the Friday when the city was narrowly saved from default. The City Hall ceremony that day was postponed because of the crisis. "A pessimist is one who believes New York City will not make it," said Maurice Blend, the club's president. "Today, we honor the man who has carried the heaviest burden and full brunt of the pessimist's attack."

James Salamites, whose 1968 Buick was demolished in a collision with President Ford's limousine a month ago, says he will accept a \$600 insurance settlement if he can also keep the car. The insurance company says that it has no objection. "I want a written explanation that they won't take my car away," said Salamites, whose wrecked car is parked in the driveway of his home. It has been there since the accident at an intersection in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 14.

Rex Harrison, 67, is being sued for divorce by his fifth wife, Elizabeth, whom he married in New York in 1971. Mrs. Harrison's petition, filed in London divorce court Thursday, gives no reason. Under English law, an irretrievable breakdown of a marriage is regarded as sufficient reason for divorce.

The Swedish parliament has rejected, by 171 votes to 131, a move to ban live sexual-innocence shows at Swedish sex clubs. Some legislators referred to women being used as sex objects, but Arne Nygren, speaking for the ruling Social Democrats, said: "Nobody is forced to go to sex clubs and nobody is forced to work there."

Five men who insist that they saw a flying saucer kidnapping companion last week passed a lie-detector test administered by police in Heber, Ark. Travis Walton, 22, of Snowflake, Ark., is in a hospital after saying that he was taken into a flying saucer and poked, prodded and tested by its occupants before being released Tuesday. His brother Duane said that he found Travis slumped in a telephone booth with a heavy growth of beard and complaining of pains in the head and chest. Sheriff Markie Gillespie of Heber conducted the lie-detector tests as part of his investigation into what he says is an interesting but exasperating case. But a fellow law officer,

James Salamites

Marshall Sanford Flake of Snowflake, said that he was convinced that the Walton brothers had faked the whole episode.

After nine years of woe, dresses and nylon stockings convince would-be muggers: he was a little old lady. McGrath is calling it quits. Grath, an original member of Philadelphia Police Department "Granny Squad," which was formed in 1966, is retiring because "you figure you're getting your muck." McGrath has been mugged about 50 times. He said that he was aged three or four arrests a week and had a 100-per-cent conviction rate. He was never hurt except for minor bruises. "I tell I was going to get hit, but I was well covered, but you're to take the mugging."

A December wedding is planned by Mary Elizabeth Beame, a member of the Federal Tax Commission since 1973, and Robert DeLoe of Kansas, Kansas Republican chairman from 1973. Announcing the engagement Wednesday in Washington, Mrs. Hanford declined to disclose a date or location for the wedding, as did members of her family in Salisbury, N.C. Mrs. Beame, who is 38, previously served as deputy to Virginia Knapp, federal director of consumer affairs, who once described her as "a deceptive package—behind the facade of a Southern belle, a Harvard-trained legal brain, a sides her low degree. Mrs. Beame got a master's at Harvard in education and government. DeLoe, 52, was first elected to the Senate in 1968 after four terms as a congressman. He has a grown daughter from his first marriage, which ended in divorce.

SAMUEL JUSTICE

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